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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh west winds.

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DEMOCRATS CONTROL SENATE SITUATION.

Republicans Ask Them to Agree to Statehood Compromise.

They Will Take up the Matter To-day But Have Numerous Objections to Offer—All-Night Conference Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Republican factions in the Senate have been able at last to draft a Statehood bill upon which they can cast a united vote. Their long conferences have resulted in such a modification of the Spooner compromise that even the radical wing has agreed to cease opposition. Everything, however, now depends upon the attitude of the Democrats. They will consider the bill in conference to-morrow morning at the request of the Republicans. Should they accept it the dead-lock would be broken immediately. Should they reject it the situation will be practically unchanged, as the Statehood Republicans will continue to act with the minority.

The Republican conferrees on the Statehood compromise, Senators Spooner, Aldrich, Gallinger, Quay, and Beveridge, kept at work all night at the Arlington, and only reached a conclusion of their labors at 5 o'clock this morning. They first shaped their new bill so as to gain the qualified approval of Senator Quay, and then spent several hours in making it acceptable to Senators Beveridge and Nelson, who insisted to the last on the substitute bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and New Mexico and Arizona as another.

The measure which is known as the Spooner compromise brings in an entirely new proposition. The whole matter of admission is put off until after the next Presidential election. In 1905 Oklahoma is to come in under the peculiar arrangement that Indian Territory is to be included within her borders, but is not to have any voice in the organization of the State Government or in the initial choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The sum of $5,000,000 is appropriated to form a school fund for Indian Territory in lieu of the application of public lands to use.

New Mexico and Arizona are to be made into the State of Montezuma, with the promise that when there are 700,000 people in it and 300,000 in what is now Arizona, after each half of the State shall vote affirmatively on the matter of separation, Arizona may be set off as a new State.

Senator Beveridge gave out a synopsis of the compromise this morning with the information that it met with the solid support of the Republican Senators. It was found later that Mr. Quay had agreed to it with the proviso that the Democrats should divide on it. If they stand solidly against it he will not support or urge it.

In conferences which the Pennsylvania Senator had during the day with leading Democrats he told them that they would better accept the compromise as it was the best that could be expected under the circumstances. The Democrats, with the exception of Senators Bacon and Tillman, refused to favor it.

Senator Bate, the minority leader in the Committee on Territories, said emphatically that the Democratic Senators would not listen to this scheme.

"We will not touch it," said the venerable Tennesseean. "You can say with all possible definiteness that we will not consider it, we will not dignify it by calling a conference to discuss it. We are solidly against any compromise whatever, and with the exception of two Democratic Senators well known to be opposed to the original bill we shall stand for the original bill to the finish."

After adjournment of the Senate, however, Senators Aldrich, Quay, Hanna, Foraker, McComas, Beveridge, and Kean held a conference and definitely decided that the proposition should be submitted to the Democrats. Senator Quay presented a memorandum of the important features to Senator Bate, and he agreed to present it to a conference of Democrats called for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is expected that the proposition will be rejected by the Democrats and a counter proposition made. Objections were forthcoming from them all day. They do not want to make one State out of New Mexico and Arizona. They do not want to allow that part of the proposed State which is now New Mexico to vote on the separation of Arizona, and insist that Arizona should be permitted to decide that question for herself. They declare that the limit of population required for Arizona is excessive, and say it should not be more than the number required by the ratio of representation for Congressional apportionments.

Another objection they make is to the anomalous arrangement proposed for Indian Territory. This plan is perhaps the most unique that Congress was ever called upon to ratify. It is provided that the boundaries of Oklahoma shall be extended around the Indian Territory. That part of the new State now described as Oklahoma shall proceed forthwith to organize a State Government and elect officers, including Senators and two Representatives in Congress, but shall not be permitted to vote for President in 1904. When the allotment of Indian lands shall have been completed in 1906 that part of the population in what is now Indian Territory can vote, and the new State can then vote for President, and will have four members in the lower house of Congress.

It was promptly declared by Democratic Senators that these contrivances were unconstitutional. They also averred that such an agreement if made a law would not be binding on a later Congress. The idea of barring the proposed States from participation in the next Presidential election was pronounced so transparent and flimsy as to be absolutely laughable.

Marcus Smith, the Delegate from Arizona, criticised the compromise severely. He said his people would never agree to let New Mexico say whether Arizona should separate or not. He thought the whole thing was a pitfall, and urged the Democratic Senators not to entertain it. He was all the more insistent because, as explained by Senator Beveridge, it was understood that Arizona was not to have the opportunity to vote on the question of separation until after the next Federal census in 1910 the State should show that it had 300,000 population.

Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma was just as much dissatisfied with the scheme. He said that his people would be loyal to their compatriots in the Statehood fight, and if necessary accept their probation with a good spirit, but it seemed unjust to impose it on a Territory fit in every way for admission and having more than the necessary quota of population.

It was a puzzle during the day to divine what Senator Quay intended to do. The Post Office Appropriation bill was called after Senator Dubois finished reading Washington's farewell address, and Senator Cullom moved that the Statehood rider be passed over, to which Mr. Quay objected. Senator Lodge reserved the point of order and the rider was passed by temporarily.

The bill was rapidly disposed of, and all amendments voted on except two, which Senator Mason, the Chairman of the Post Office Committee, said he should offer to-morrow, and the Statehood rider. By arrangement in order to give Senator Tillman opportunity to speak on the Indianola Post Office case, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

This brings Quay and his supporters into close range with the necessity of pressing the rider or allowing it to be defeated. Senator Quay shows every disposition to press the rider to a vote. He is afraid the Democrats will desert him, and, with the Spooner compromise filling the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber, he cannot tell where his Republican supporters will be aligned when he asks for a vote.

The Panama treaty, which is entangled with the Statehood question, has had a full day of rest. Senator Morgan expected to speak in an executive session, and was on hand with a large amount of material prepared.

It is said on good authority that Mr. Morgan has told Mr. Quay that he will retire when he has completed his speech and will no longer be in the way of ratifying the treaty. He will, however, maintain his position until Mr. Quay is willing for him to withdraw his opposition. This will come as soon as the Pennsylvanian thinks he has won his Statehood victory in whatever form it may come.

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Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

SNOWHOUSE KILLS A BOY.

The Heap Tumbles In and Smothers the Lad—Contractor McKenna's Son Dead When Shoveled Out.

A snowhouse building for two days, and nearly ten feet high, caved in yesterday on Thomas J. McKenna, Jr., son of the contractor of that name, in the backyard of their home at 2197 Broadway. The boy, who was nearly fifteen years old, was smothered by the snow, and was dug out dead. The boy was a confidential clerk and secretary to his father.

The boy and his younger brothers, Lawrence, thirteen years, and Ray, eleven, began to erect a snowhouse in the back yard Saturday. It was so huge and elaborate that they could not finish it then. They did not work on it Sunday, but they resumed operations yesterday and worked all day. When the outside was finished, then the finishing touches of the inside needed their final attention. Thomas as the architect wormed himself into the house by way of the liliputian door.

"Gimme some snow," came a far-away voice, and the younger boys shoveled some fresh snow into the house. Thomas began padding the ceiling, making it level and touching up the windows and corners.

Suddenly, with a crash the noise of which lasted but a fraction of a second, the whole white building fell in. It lay only a heap of lumpy snow, and it lay still, for no move came from the boy who had been crushed under it.

Lawrence and Ray were stunned for a second, and then they yelled wildly:

"Tommy's in the snow. He's buried."

They bounded to their shovels and worked like laborers, digging at the snow to get at the head of their brother and let him breathe. Mr. McKenna was in the house and heard the cries of the boys. He rushed into the yard, and found the boys shoveling snow as fast as they could. He also took a shovel, as did Dr. K. K. MacAlpine, who lives the house, and a man visiting him.

In a very short time they exposed one of the buried boy's legs, and then they grabbed it and tried to pull him out. It only lost time for them, as too many pounds of snow were still crushing the boy's head and body to extract him, and they had to shovel more snow away.

"Shovel, shovel," cried Mr. McKenna in agony. A few shovelfuls more of snow exposed the boy's pale face, which showed at once he was past recovery. He had been at least five minutes under the heavy, packed snow, and it had been enough to suffocate him.

Dr. MacAlpine began to attempt artificial respiration, but it did not avail. He tried everything he knew without instruments and remedies, and then Drs. Cook and Good came in from nearby offices, and they carried the body into the basement. They tried electric batteries and other apparatus, but they all failed.

Then the boy's mother had to be told, and hardly any of them would undertake the task. When she did know at last she became nearly distracted.

MITCHELL ESCHEWS POLITICS.

President of the Mine Workers' Union Declares That He Will Not Seek Office.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived here to-day, to be present at a gathering of Illinois miners here to-night. W. R. Russell of Danville, President of the State organization, was in conference with him most of the day relative to conditions among the miners in the State.

When asked if there was any possibility of his entering the field of politics in Illinois, Mr. Mitchell said: "I have no political aspirations or affiliations. I feel that I can do more good in my present position than I could as Governor or in any political office. It is not at all likely that any political party in Illinois will seek a laboring man for the office of Governor."

"Would you support Clarence Darrow for Mayor of Chicago should he enter the field as an independent candidate?" he was asked.

"Mr. Darrow is one of the best friends I have, but I am prevented by the policy of the labor organization which I represent from taking the stump for him. I could take absolutely no active part in his campaign. From my experience in working in the interest of labor I have found it the best policy to divorce labor and politics entirely."

ICEBOAT BROKE THROUGH.

Two Women with Freezing Clothing Suffered on Return Trip.

ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 23.—While Capt. Harry P. Haff, master of T. N. Lippett's racing yacht the Weetamoe, was ice boating on the Great South Bay to-day with Miss Ellen G. Howell and Miss Marion Chestnut, teachers in the High School, the ice boat broke through about a mile off the shore here and Miss Howell was thrown into the water.

The Captain had considerable difficulty in dragging her from the water. Both women suffered severely on the return trip as their clothes were freezing.

STOLEN JEWELS UNDER PORCH.

Owner Recovers Property Worth $3,000, and Police Are Mystified.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 23.—One week ago last night a box containing jewelry worth $3,000 was mysteriously stolen from the residence of Jacob Glaser, in Sayre Street. The police were unable to obtain a clue. Saturday the box and its contents were recovered.

A leak in the plumbing made it necessary for Mr. Glaser to crawl under the front porch to get at a pipe. There he found the casket, unopened. He seems satisfied over getting his property back, but the police are more mystified by the case than ever.

When You Go South
travel via Atlantic Coast Line. Most direct route to Augusta, Thomasville, Florida. Leaving time 8:55 A. M. or 2:10 P. M. Celebrated "N. Y. & Florida Special." Office, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
New California Route,
via Union Pacific Railway. Less than three days Chicago to San Francisco and other California points. Address 381, 287 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

ASK WIDOW'S ACCOUNT OF $1,500,000 ESTATE

Relatives of Theodore Hagaman Bring Proceedings.

DYING MAN'S BIG CHECKS

Former Mrs. Hagaman, Now Mrs. Delabarre, Tells of Handling More Than $500,000 at a Time.

Revelations which may be made the basis for further proceedings have been made in the course of an action begun by the firm of Levy & Unger, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of the personal estate left by Theodore Hagaman, a Wall Street broker and past owner of the Hotel Albemarle, who died on Sept. 11, 1900, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Hagaman, who occupied a suite on the fourth floor of that hotel with his wife, Frances Freeland Hagaman, was about fifty-five years old at the time of his death. He died intestate, and there were no children. It is asserted that without applying for letters of administration the widow took charge of the estate, and immediately after his death began to dispose of it in a manner which was novel and surprising.

On July 1 of last year she married Dr. Walter E. Delabarre of 222 Central Park South. The couple went on a honeymoon trip to the Thousand Islands and put up at the Alexandria Bay Hotel, where they gained considerable notoriety by charges which they brought against Louis L. Richman, a picture dealer, and his wife, whom Mrs. Delabarre charged with having taken jewelry worth $25,000 and a sum of money from her trunks.

Levy & Unger began the present proceedings on behalf of Isaac Hagaman of East Haven, Conn., a brother of Theodore, and Mrs. Maria Andrews, also of East Haven, and Mrs. Mary Frances Richards of 796 State Street, New Haven, Conn., his sisters. A settlement was made with those relatives by Mrs. Delabarre in August, 1901, on a basis of $6,000, which was distributed among them and a release signed.

Since then, however, they say they have had reason to suspect that they had not received a fair division of their brother's estate, and engaged the lawyers, who went before Surrogate Fitzgerald on Dec. 2 last year and applied for letters of administration on behalf of Isaac Hagaman. Accompanying the application were affidavits by the relatives charging that the settlement had been made on false and fraudulent representations.

Mrs. Delabarre also appeared before the Surrogate, asserting her prior rights as widow of the deceased. Through her lawyers Mrs. Delabarre placed the entire value of the estate of her late husband at $2,500, and declared herself ready to file bonds in that amount. The brother and sisters, in an answering affidavit, declared that their brother died possessed of $1,500,000 in personal property, and asked Surrogate Fitzgerald to grant a referee's hearing for the purpose of determining in what amount bonds should be furnished.

REFEREE APPOINTED.

Justice Fitzgerald appointed as referee to hear the testimony John A. Foley, a lawyer of 46 Broadway. Two sessions had been held before him and startling testimony adduced, when Mrs. Delabarre, through former Supreme Court Justice Ernest Hall, procured a stay of all proceedings on the ground that the relatives had no standing in court and also on the ground that their lawyer, Mr. Unger, had "harassed and annoyed her and had questioned her with great persistency regarding transactions which were her private affairs."

A temporary stay was granted, and a motion to set aside the proceedings before the referee will be argued on Friday.

The only witness thus far examined at the referee's proceedings has been Mrs. Delabarre herself. From her testimony and from documentary evidence obtained by Mr. Unger from the banks where Mrs. Delabarre opened accounts after her husband's death, it appears that she transferred large sums of money to Dr. R. C. Flower, who is said to have occupied another suite at the Waldorf-Astoria and to have been a daily caller at the Hagaman apartments. Soon after Mr. Hagaman's death Dr. Flower was a member of a party with which Mrs. Delabarre went on a trip to Mexico.

The brothers and sisters of the dead man assert that they were denied admittance to his apartments when he was dying, and from Mrs. Delabarre's testimony it developed that the only persons with him at the time were herself, Dr. Flower, and a brother-in-law of the latter, Maurice Willis of 7 West Ninety-second Street. Mrs. Delabarre said she did not know the names or addresses of the two physicians who attended her husband in his last illness.

Mrs. Delabarre testified that she had a great aptitude for business and that her husband did his best to foster this in her, even to the extent of giving her three powers of attorney, which she placed at the Astor National Bank, where he kept an account; with the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, and with one other bank in this city.

"Why did your husband give you a power of attorney?" Mr. Unger asked her before the referee.

"He told me I should have it so that I could take and pay the checks and take care of things for him."

HANDLED LARGE SUMS.

On July 25, Mrs. Delabarre opened an account at the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. She admitted that it was the first bank account she ever had. From her pass book, which Mr. Unger has in his possession, he showed the following deposits had been made:—July 25, $16,250; Aug. 14, $4,350; Aug. 22, $572,882.

On Aug. 23 Mrs. Delabarre withdrew $200,000, which was transferred to Dr. Flower. Between July 25 and Aug. 21, according to the pass book, she had drawn money on three occasions to the amount of $14,000, which had also gone to Dr. Flower.

On Sept. 5 she withdrew $100,000 from the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, which she deposited in the National Park Bank, later taking it from there and placing it in a safe deposit vault. On Sept. 7 she drew $70,000 from the National Park Bank and a similar amount from the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, and the passbook shows that while her husband was dying she made a trip to the bank and drew out $185,000. One hundred thousand of that she placed in a safe deposit vault, and the remainder she gave to Dr. Flower. She admitted that she had not spoken to her husband about drawing these various checks.

Regarding the money she had placed in the vault, she testified that she could not remember how long she had allowed it to remain there. When pressed for an explanation, Mr. Unger asserts, she admitted that while her husband was dying she was planning a pleasure trip to Mexico. Dr. Flower was one of the party that made the journey.

Q. In your pass book on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company for Aug. 22, 1900, there appears the amount of $572,882. Does that represent the amount of one check, or is it the aggregate of many checks? A. It was one check to my order. The check was given to my husband by Mr. Bodine, his partner in the broker business down town. The business was being liquidated, and this was his share.

Q. Why was with you at the time? A. I cannot remember. Possibly Dr. Flower, and perhaps my mother was also there, and it is quite likely Mr. Willis was somewhere in our suite.

Q. Can you remember whose check it was? On what bank? A. It was Mr. Hagaman's check. I cannot remember the bank.

Q. What did he say when he gave you this check? A. "Fannie, this is a good, big fat check," and he said, "I give it to you, and I wish it was more. It partly pays back what you have given me, though not fully. But perhaps there will be some little settlements outside which will make it up."

"What did you say?" was Mr. Unger's next question on the record.

"I was deeply affected. It was a grand and noble thing to do. But it was like him, for I have known what it was since we were married to let him have everything he had given me. He had given me generously since we were married. It was his delight to give me valuable property, checks, jewelry, and costly things, and although I never had a bank account, I always had lots of money."

Q.—But what did you tell him? A.—I thanked him ardently, and told him it was just like him.

Q.—Did he not tell you what to do with the check? A.—He told me to deposit it in the bank.

Q.—Why was it that the indorsement on the check was written by you. A.—Because he had not been used to do that for some time. He just delighted in seeing me do those things.

Mrs. Delabarre explained that she had given the $200,000 to Dr. Flower to buy certain bonds and stock for her.

"I hope it will make me a very rich woman," she told Mr. Unger that she said to Flower when she handed him the money. The company in question, according to the lawyer, is in the hands of a receiver.

Mrs. Delabarre said she had given Mr. Hagaman as much as $1,000,000 worth of securities to tide him over a difficulty in 1898. She could not remember what these securities had been, but thought she remembered there was some Standard Oil, and that she felt it very hard when she let it go.

"Why," she remarked, "we used to go to the vaults together, and we used to sit there and enjoy ourselves as much as one can sitting in a vault and just cutting them off," referring to coupons.

Dr. Delabarre does not live with his wife. He declined to discuss the affair last night, saying "that he was not at all interested in it."

The death certificate in the case of Mr. Hagaman is signed by Dr. Joseph B. Heald, who then gave his address as 161 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. The cause of death is given as chronic gastritis and cirrhosis of the liver and pulmonary odema.

For the Connoisseur
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT BOYS TO HUNT.

Will Go Into the Maine Woods with the Sons of Men Who Guided the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his brother, Kermit, sons of the President, will come to Maine this year to hunt with Wilmot Dow and "Fred" Sewall of Island Falls, as their father used to come to hunt with the fathers of the two Maine boys.

"Fred" Sewall is the strapping sixteen-year-old son of "Bill" Sewall, the famous guide, and, with young Dow, accompanied "Bill" on the Washington trip to meet the President. The Roosevelt boys took a great fancy to the young backwoodsmen from Maine, and in response to much urging their father finally promised that they should go to Maine this year to hunt deer.

The Maine boys were both born at Elk Horn Ranch, the President's place in South Dakota, sixteen years ago. Dow's mother is now the wife of Fleetwood Pride of Island Falls, and she and her husband and son, were invited by the President to visit Washington with the Sewalls.

MORE CORNELL STUDENTS DIE.

Victims of the Typhoid Epidemic Succumb in Brooklyn, Paterson, and Watertown.

John Vernon, a Cornell University student, died on Saturday night at his home, 1,165 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, a victim of the typhoid fever epidemic at Ithaca. He was twenty-one years old and a son of William Vernon. Young Vernon was at his studies in the university when he became ill, and returned at once to his home in Brooklyn.

While at Ithaca young Vernon was an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association there, and had a large Bible class meet each Sunday in his rooms. The funeral services will be held at the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church this evening.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 23.—William J. Reinhart, a student of Cornell University, died at his home here last night from typhoid fever, which he contracted at the university. Reinhart was twenty-one years old and the son of Dr. Reinhart, Principal of the Paterson High School.

Young Reinhart was to have been graduated in the electrical engineering course in June next. He came home ill on Feb. 11, and though at first he showed only mild symptoms of the disease, later his malady developed into the most malignant type of typhoid fever. He was attended by Drs. Newton and Smith and two trained nurses.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—George Hill of Gouverneur, aged twenty-two, a student of Cornell University, Class of 1905, died last night of typhoid fever, contracted at the university. Mr. Hill returned to his home a week ago ill with the fever.

BOOM AT NORFOLK, CONN.

New Yorkers Fast Buying Up Real Estate and Building Summer Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 23.—Property in Norfolk, which boasts of being the highest mountain Summer resort in Connecticut touched by any railroad, is fast being acquired by New Yorkers for Summer homes. About 500 New York people spend their Summers there regularly, and about fifty of them own their own homes. No less than a dozen sales of real estate have been made to New Yorkers recently, all of whom will erect villas the coming season.

The latest purchaser, Warren Dennis, brother of Dr. Frederick S. Dennis of New York, who owns Tammarack Lodge, in Norfolk, has acquired 400 acres in the eastern part of the town. Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia College is building a villa there which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the Litchfield Hills.

POLYGAMY IN CONNECTICUT.

The Rev. H. L. Hutchins, Who Made Tour of State, Says Plural Marriage Is Practiced.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—The Rev. H. L. Hutchins, who has been making a tour of this State in the interests of the Connecticut Bible Society, read a paper to-day at a meeting of pastors of this city, in which he presented the results of his observations in certain parts of Connecticut in a way that startled his hearers.

Mr. Hutchins said that polygamy is practiced in certain towns in the eastern part of Connecticut. The degeneracy of the inhabitants of the town referred to, Mr. Hutchins said, was productive of murder and other crimes. He added that another feature of life in that section and in the northwestern part of the State was the existence of a class of illiterates whom he called "poor whites." These live in shacks and are an ignorant set.

The speaker thought the inefficiency of the country school was responsible in a large measure for such conditions, and he believed also that the church was not holding its own in these districts.

Athlete Saves a Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 23.—T. Edgar Morris, a young athlete, saved his companion, Andrew Weeks, from drowning this afternoon at Pleasure Bay. Weeks, who is a drug clerk and unable to swim, skated into an air hole where the water was seven feet in depth. Morris pulled a plank and a rope to Weeks, and the youth was pulled ashore with the rope tied around his waist. Afterward Morris was brought ashore on the plank.

Receiver for Telephone Company.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—The Union Trust Company of Detroit was to-day appointed receiver for the Michigan Telephone Company by Judge Swan in the Federal court here on application of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

Low Rate Washington Tours
via Pennsylvania Railroad March 5 and 19, April 6 and 23, and May 14. $14.50 for the round trip. Consult Tourist Agent, 263 5th Ave., New York.—Adv.

EXTREME MILITARY ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA

A Big Army Is Being Kept Mobilized.

Absent Officers Recalled—Arrangements Made for Reserves to Join the Colors Quickly If Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In connection with the Macedonian situation the Moscow correspondent of The Times sends word that exceptional activity is being maintained at the Russian General Staff headquarters at Kieff and Odessa.

A special oath of secrecy is being administered to officers employed in the topographical and chancellery departments at Odessa.

Absent officers have been recalled and further leave has been refused save under exceptional circumstances.

The whole of the Russian forces which operated in the manoeuvres last Summer as the Southern Army have been ever since in a condition of perpetual mobilization.

The Fifteenth Division of Infantry is going through a series of manoeuvres.

New appointments are being made in every department of the army in the south, and unfit officers are being removed.

Arrangements have been completed for 100,000 first-class and 180,000 second-class reserves to join the colors within fourteen days on an emergency call.

TURKEY ACCEPTS THE PLANS FOR MACEDONIA.

It Was Believed That Some of the Provisions of the Powers' Scheme Would Be Opposed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, notified the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors this afternoon that the Sultan had agreed to adopt the scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

The identical note presented to the Grand Vizier on Saturday by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors was translated into Turkish and was handed to the Sultan the same evening.

The powers recommend, in addition to the appointment of an Inspector General of Gendarmerie for three years, with ample powers to act independently and to requisition troops in case of emergency, and the reorganization of the gendarmerie and police under European instructors, that Christians be admitted into the gendarmerie in numbers proportionate to the population, without being required to read and write the Turkish language. Amnesty is also demanded for all persons who have been arrested for political offenses.

The scheme for administration and financial reforms in Macedonia, as proposed by the powers in the note, besides planning a more equitable collection of taxes, provides that local expenses shall be a first charge on the revenues of each vilayet. In the event of there being a surplus this may be sent to Constantinople.

Measures are also demanded for compelling the Albanians to respect the laws.

It was expected that the power which it is proposed to give to the Inspector General of Gendarmerie, whose appointment or recall must be confirmed by the powers, thus virtually detaching him from the direct control of the authorities at Constantinople, was sure to encounter opposition from the Turkish Government. It was also expected that it would object to the proposed financial arrangements and to the basis on which it is planned to recruit the gendarmerie, which will in several districts be practically entirely composed of Christians, owing to their predominance in certain parts of Macedonia.

It is understood that the powers are determined to admit of no modification of the reform scheme, that they demand its application without delay, and that they are prepared to adopt coercive measures to insure its being scrupulously carried out.

An imperial irade has been issued authorizing the Turkish Minister of War to purchase ten additional Maxim rapid-fire guns.

THE ALASKA COMMISSION.

A Canadian Minister Tells Why the Appointment of Senators Lodge and Turner Is Objected To.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The Alaska Boundary Commission was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

In an interview to-night a Minister stated that while it might not be proper to say that a protest had been made by Canada against the nomination of Senators Turner and Lodge to be representatives of the United States on the commission, a remonstrance had been made on the grounds that Canada was not being fairly treated in the matter. When Canada gave way to arbitration by a tribunal, as now proposed, it was with the understanding that three Judges of the United States Supreme Court would be appointed to sit with British and Canadian Judges of repute on the other side. Instead, the United States Government had appointed, particularly in Senators Lodge and Turner, men who could not be called "impartial jurists of repute," as required by the treaty. On the contrary, they were looked upon as men who were strongly antagonistic to Canada's claims.

Until an answer was obtained to this remonstrance, it was added, Canada would not name her Commissioners.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—J. Austen Chamberlain, the Postmaster General, on behalf of his father, the Colonial Secretary, informed the House of Commons yesterday that the British Alaska Commissioners would be selected after consultation with the Dominion Government.

A Governor's Child Badly Hurt.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 23.—Annie Longino, the five-year-old daughter of Gov. Longino, to-day fell from a second story stairway in the Executive Mansion and suffered injuries which will probably prove fatal. Gov. Longino, who is attending the Mardi Gras celebration in Natchez, was summoned home by telephone.

New York for luncheon, Chicago for breakfast, after a delightful ride, 980 miles in 20 hours, on the train of the century—New York Central's "20th Century Limited."—Adv.

The Man of Judgment
Appreciates the service rendered by the Pennsylvania Limited. He demands the best and gets it on this train.—Adv.

SENATOR ANGERS LEADER.

Mr. Elsberg's Remark Makes George Wanmaker Leave the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—George Wanmaker, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District of New York City, and Coroners Scholer, Goldenkranz, and Nutt came to Albany this evening to use their influence to defeat the bill introduced by Senator Elsberg to abolish the office of Coroner and substitute Medical Examiners. The bill is advocated by the New York Medical Society.

Mr. Wanmaker went on the floor of the Senate while the body was in session to-night and greeted Senator Elsberg.

"What are you doing here?" asked Senator Elsberg.

"I am here to defeat your bill abolishing the office of Coroner," replied Wanmaker.

"Well, I will have you put off the floor of the Senate as a lobbyist if I find you soliciting votes," said Mr. Elsberg.

Wanmaker at once picked up his coat and left the Senate Chamber. He told some of his friends of Elsberg's alleged threat and was very indignant over it.

When Senator Elsberg was asked about the incident he said:

"I had no idea that Wanmaker would take what I said seriously. I meant it as a joke. But if he is disposed to take it seriously he can. He certainly was violating the rules of the Senate."

Mr. Wanmaker said: "It is true that Elsberg did threaten to have me put off the floor of the Senate Chamber because I told him that I was here working against his Coronors' bill. As soon as he made the threat I took up my coat and left. I intend to appear before the Senate Cities Committee to oppose the bill."

PULPIT ATTACK ON MRS. GREEN.

Chicago Minister Believes That She Should Not Foreclose a Church Mortgage—Others Dissent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Harvard Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, preached a sermon Sunday night on the subject, "Is the Church a Failure? or, the Difference Between Hetty Green and Jesus's Friends, Mary and Martha."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hopkins spoke of Mrs. Green as "the so-called richest woman in the world, who had foreclosed a mortgage on a poor little church to which her husband lent money."

This "poor little church" is at Indiana Avenue and Thirtieth Street. It is now the property of Trinity Methodist Church, which purchased it a year or so ago of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, which disbanded. The mortgage of $12,000 was assumed by Trinity Church, and Mrs. Green is now foreclosin.

The Rev. M. P. Boynton of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, referring to the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, said to-day: "To expect the holder of a church mortgage to cancel it upon the grounds of Christianity after the money has been borrowed in good faith is nothing less than a hold-up."

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst said: "Mr. Hopkins doesn't know what he is talking about. Before he says such things he ought to become informed on the facts. Churches should expect to pay their debts."

GIFTS TO JOHNS HOPKINS.

Dr. and Mrs. Herter of New York Present $25,000 to Found a Lectureship on Medicine.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—President Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, in making the announcements at the commemoration day exercises to-day, said:

"Dr. and Mrs. Herter of New York have given $25,000 for the establishment of a lectureship in medicine. It is a pleasure to be able to say that the money will enable us each year from now on to invite some eminent professor in this field of science to speak to our students. Another notable gift comes from one of the pupils of the late Prof. Henry Rowland. He has offered to buy for the university a complete library on the subject of spectroscopy, one of the special branches of science which Dr. Rowland cultivated with great success. This gift is more important than may appear, for the subject is a large one and the literature very rich. The cost will be $5,000 to $7,000. The offer was made upon condition that Mrs. Rowland would give to the university all of the professor's books on the same subject. She expressed her willingness to do so at once, and the new library will be known as the Rowland Library of Spectroscopy."

The President then made reference to additions to the Sonneborn collection of Hebrew ceremonial objects and to Mr. Strouse's recent gift of books in the same department. The exercises to-day mark the first general gathering of the university since the meeting when it was assured that the million-dollar fund was accumulated. Dr. Remsen expressed the thanks of the university and stated that the Trustees would visit Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other universities to learn something about how to develop the lands on which the new university buildings are to be erected.

FEWER TRUST SCHOOL BOOKS.

Chicago Official Shows That American Company Has Lost Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—In reply to the charge that the schools are controlled by the so-called "Book Trust," a statement was given out from Superintendent Cooley's office to-day which shows that the number of books purchased from the American Book Company has greatly decreased during the present administration.

The statement shows that since Superintendent Cooley assumed his office four works published by the American Book Company have been adopted by the School Board, while eleven have been dropped. Of the four adopted three were recommended by the District Superintendent before Mr. Cooley's election.

RESPITE FOR CONDEMNED MAN.

"Whitey" Sullivan's Sentence Stayed for Two Weeks on a Priest's Appeal.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Gov. Odell to-night granted a two weeks' respite to James P., alias "Whitey," Sullivan, who was to have been put to death to-morrow morning for the murder of Night Watchman William P. Wilson in Cobleskill in 1901. Sullivan has been occupying a death cell in Clinton Prison for some time.

Strenuous efforts had been made to secure a commutation of sentence, but the Governor refused to interfere, maintaining that there was no good ground for doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Father Curry of New York telegraphed to the Governor to-night, asking for a respite and stating that he would forward evidence by mail. On this ground the Governor decided to interfere.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages,
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

Luxurious Train to California
the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT UPHELD IN THE LOTTERY SUIT

Supreme Court Says Congress Has Power to Prohibit Traffic.

STANDS FIVE TO FOUR.

Dissenting Opinion Filed by the Chief Justice—In Second Case Court Decides Offense Alleged Is Not Within Scope of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court this morning handed down its decisions in the so-called lottery cases and affirmed the power of Congress to prohibit the sending of lottery tickets from one State to another by other means than the United States mails. The question arose in connection with two cases, that of Champion vs. the United States and that of Francis vs. the United States, and in both cases the constitutionality of the act of Congress of 1895 prohibiting the transmission of lottery tickets from one State to another by express or otherwise was challenged.

The question as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress was disposed of in the opinion in the case of Champion vs. Ames, in which the Supreme Court, by a majority of one, decided in favor of the Government and held that the act was constitutional. The opinion of the majority was delivered by Justice Harlan, and Justices Brown, White, McKenna, and Holmes concurred with him. A vigorous dissenting opinion was filed by the Chief Justice, and concurred in by Justices Brewer, Peckham, and Shiras. The opinions fully discuss the constitutional questions which were discussed in the argument, and the opinion of the majority of the court fully sustains the contention of the Government.

In the Francis case, Justice Holmes spoke for the court, holding that the offense alleged did not come within the scope of the law in question. From this conclusion Justice Harlan dissented.

The cases conclude a prolonged legal contest over the power of the Federal Government to prohibit the transmission, by means other than the mails, of lottery matter. The questions involved were first argued in 1897 in the case of France vs. United States, but the court, because of the peculiar facts of that case, did not find it necessary to decide the main question of constitutional power. The present cases were first argued in February, 1901, and by reason of a divided court were again argued Oct. 10, 1901. Justice Gray's death made a third argument necessary, which took place on Dec. 15, 1902.

The lottery and express companies were represented by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, James C. Carter, and William D. Guthrie of the New York bar. Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck represented the Government.

Champion at the time of his arrest was in Chicago, representing what was known as the Pan-American Lottery of Paraguay. The particular charge against him was that of delivering a box of lottery tickets to the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Texas for shipment to California. He was arrested in Chicago to be taken to Texas, and immediately sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which the Federal Circuit Court sitting in Chicago refused to grant. He appealed from that adverse decision to the Supreme Court, and it is this appeal which was decided to-day, the decision being adverse to him.

Francis operated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was charged with conducting "a policy shop." The "numbers" were selected by players in Newport, just across the Ohio River in Kentucky and brought to the main office in Cincinnati by ferry or over a bridge by carriers. This, it was charged, was a violation of the statute of 1895, and Francis was arrested and found guilty. His sentence was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and the case then removed to the Supreme Court. The effect of Justice Holmes's decision reversing the lower court's is to send the case back for a new trial.

The principal contention of counsel for the lottery men was that the suppression of lotteries belongs exclusively to the police power of the several States, and is not a Federal function, and that consequently the law of 1895 is in derogation of the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution, which provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." They also contend that the sending of lottery tickets or policy slips from one State to another does not constitute an act of inter-State commerce.

THE MAJORITY OPINION.

The following is the opinion of the majority of the court in the case of Champion vs. Ames:

"The questions presented by these opposing contentions are of great moment and are entitled to receive, as they have received, the most careful consideration.

"What is the import of the word 'commerce,' as used in the Constitution? It is not defined by that instrument. Undoubtedly the carrying from one State to another by independent carriers of things or commodities that are ordinary subjects of traffic, and which have in themselves a recognized value in money, constitutes inter-State commerce. But does or does not commerce among the several States include something more? Does or does not the carrying from one State to another, by independent carriers, of lottery tickets that entitle the holder to the payment of a certain amount of money therein specified also constitute commerce among the States?

"It is contended by the parties that these questions are answered in the former decisions of this court, the Government insisting that the principles heretofore announced support its position, while the contrary is confidently asserted by the appellant. This makes it necessary to ascertain the import of such decisions. Upon that inquiry we now enter, premising that some propositions were advanced in argument that need not be considered. In the examination of the former judgments it will be best to look at them somewhat in the order in which they were rendered. When prior adjudications have been thus collated the particular grounds upon which the judgment in the present case must necessarily rest can be readily determined. We may here remark that some of the cases referred to may not bear directly upon the questions necessary to be decided, but attention will be directed to them as throwing light upon the general inquiry as to the meaning and scope of the commerce clause of the Constitution."

Justice Harlan then proceeds to review a large number of cases on the subject of what is inter-State commerce, and continues:

"This reference to prior adjudications could be extended if it were necessary to do so. The cases cited, however, sufficiently indicate the grounds upon which this court has proceeded when determining the meaning and scope of the commerce clause. They show that commerce among the States embraces navigation, intercourse, communication, traffic, the transit of persons, and the transmission of messages by telegraph. They also show that the power to regulate commerce among the several States is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single Government, and having in its Constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of the power as are found in the Constitution of the United States; that such power is plenary, complete in itself, and may be exerted by Con-

gress to its utmost extent, subject only to such limitations as the Constitution imposes on the exercise of the powers granted by it, and that in determining the character of the regulations to be adopted, Congress has a large discretion which is not to be controlled by the courts, simply because in their opinion such regulations may not be the best or most effective that could be employed.

LOTTERY TICKETS AND COMMERCE.

"We come then to inquire whether there is any solid foundation upon which to rest the contention that Congress may not regulate the carrying of lottery tickets from one State to another.

"It was said in argument that lottery tickets are not of any real or substantial value in themselves, and therefore are not subjects of 'commerce.' If that were conceded to be the only legal test as to whether they are to be deemed subjects of commerce that may be regulated by Congress, we cannot accept as accurate the broad statement that such tickets are of no value. Upon their face they showed that the lottery company offered a large capital prize, to be paid to the holder of the ticket winning the prize at the drawing advertised to be held at Asuncion, Paraguay. Money was placed on deposit in different banks in the United States to be applied by the agents representing the lottery company in this country to the prompt payment of prizes. These tickets were the subject of traffic; they could have been sold, and the holder was assured that the company would pay to him the amount of the prize drawn. That the holder might not have been able to enforce his claims in any country making the drawing of the lottery illegal and forbidding the circulation of lottery tickets does not change the fact that the tickets issued by the foreign company represented so much money payable to the person holding them, and who might draw the prizes affixed to them. Even if a holder did not draw a prize, the tickets, before the drawing, had a money value in the market among those who chose to sell or buy lottery tickets. In short, a lottery ticket is a subject of traffic, and is so designated in the act of 1895.

"We are of opinion that lottery tickets, being subjects of traffic, are subjects of commerce, and the regulation of the carriage of such tickets from State to State, at least by independent carriers, is a regulation of commerce among the several States.

"But it is said that the statute in question does not regulate the carrying of lottery tickets from State to State, but by punishing those who cause them to be so carried Congress in effect prohibits such carrying; that in respect of the carrying from one State to another of articles or things that are, in fact, or according to usage in business, the subjects of commerce, the authority given Congress was not to prohibit, but only to regulate. This view was earnestly pressed at the bar by learned counsel, and must be examined.

"It is to be remarked that the Constitution does not define what is to be deemed a legitimate regulation of inter-State commerce. In Gibbons vs. Ogden it was said that the power to regulate such commerce is the power to prescribe the rule by which it is to be governed. But this general observation leaves it to be determined, when the question comes before the court, whether Congress in prescribing a particular rule has exceeded its power under the Constitution. While our Government must be 'acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers,' the Constitution does not attempt to set forth all the means by which such powers may be carried into execution. It leaves to Congress a large discretion as to the means that may be employed in executing a given power. The sound construction of the Constitution, this court has said, 'must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it, in the manner most beneficial to the people.' Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional.

"We have said that the carrying from State to State of lottery tickets constitutes inter-State commerce, and that the regulation of such commerce is within the power of Congress under the Constitution. Are we prepared to say that a provision which is, in effect, a prohibition of the carriage of such articles from State to State is not a fit or appropriate mode for the regulation of that particular kind of commerce? If the suppression of lottery traffic, carried on through inter-State commerce, is a matter of which Congress may take cognizance and over which its power may be exerted, can it be possible that it is helpless to suppress such traffic as carried on through inter-State commerce? Must it tolerate the traffic, and simply regulate the manner in which it may be carried on? Or may not Congress, for the protection of the people of all the States, and under the power to regulate inter-State commerce, devise such means, within the scope of the Constitution, and not prohibited by it, as will drive that traffic out of commerce among the States?

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

"If a State, when considering legislation for the suppression of lotteries within its own limits, may properly take into view the evils that inhere in the raising of money in that mode, why may not Congress, invested with the power to regulate all commerce among the several States, provide that such commerce shall not be polluted by the carrying of lottery tickets from one State to another? In this connection it must not be forgotten that the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States is plenary, is complete in itself, and is subject to no limitations except such as may be found in the Constitution. What provision in that instrument can be regarded as limiting the exercise of the power granted? What clause can be cited which, in any degree, countenances the suggestion that one may, of right, carry or cause to be carried from one State to another that which will harm the public morals? We cannot think of any clause of that instrument that could possibly be invoked by those who assert the right to send lottery tickets from State to State except the one providing that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law.

"We have said that the liberty protected by the Constitution embraces the right to be free in the enjoyment of one's faculties; 'to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or avocation, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts that may be proper.' But surely it will not be said to be a part of any one's liberty, as recognized by the supreme law of the land, that he shall be allowed to introduce into commerce among the States an element that will be confessedly injurious to the public morals.

"If it be said that the act of 1895 is inconsistent with the Tenth Amendment, reserving to the States, respectively, or to the people the powers not delegated to the United States, the answer is that the power to regulate commerce among the States has been expressly delegated to Congress. Besides, Congress by that act does not assume to interfere with traffic or commerce in lottery tickets carried on exclusively within the limits of any State, but has in view only commerce of that kind among the several States. It has not assumed to interfere with the completely internal affairs of any State, and has only legislated in respect of a matter which concerns the people of the United States. As a State may, for the purpose of guarding the morals of its own people, forbid all sales of lottery tickets within its limits, so Congress, for the purpose of guarding the people of the United States against the 'widespread pestilence of lotteries' and to protect the commerce which concerns all the States, may prohibit the carrying of lottery tickets from one State to another.

"In legislating upon the subject of traffic in lottery tickets, as carried on through inter-State commerce, Congress only supplemented the action of those States—perhaps all of them—which for the protection of the public morals prohibit the drawing of lotteries, as well as the sale or circulation of lottery tickets, within their respective limits. It said, in effect, that it would not permit the declared policy of the States, which sought to protect their people against the mischiefs of the lottery business, to be overthrown or disregarded by the agency of inter-State commerce. We should hesitate long before adjudging that an evil of such appalling character, carried on through inter-State commerce, cannot be met and crushed by the only power competent to that end.

"We say competent to that end, because Congress alone has the power to occupy, by legislation, the whole field of inter-State commerce. What was said by this court upon a former occasion may well be here repeated: 'The framers of the Constitution never intended that the legislative power of the Nation should find itself incapable of disposing of a subject matter specifically committed to its charge.' If the carrying of lottery tickets from one State to another is inter-State commerce, and if Congress is of opinion that an effective regulation for the suppression of lotteries, carried on through such commerce, is to make it a criminal offense to cause lottery tickets to be carried from one State to another, we know of no authority in the courts to hold that the means thus devised are not appropriate and necessary to protect the country at large against a species of inter-State commerce which, although in general use and somewhat favored in both National and State legislation in the early history of the country, has grown in disrepute and become offensive to the entire people of the Nation. It is a kind of traffic which no one can be entitled to pursue as of right.

"What may sometimes appropriately assume the form of prohibition is also illustrated by the case of diseased cattle, transported from one State to another. Such cattle may have, notwithstanding their condition, a value in money for some purposes, and yet it cannot be doubted that Congress, under its power to regulate commerce, may either provide for their being inspected before transportation, or in its discretion may prohibit their being transported from one State to another.

THE SHERMAN ACT CITED.

"The act of July 2, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and which is based upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, is an illustration of the proposition that regulation may take the form of prohibition. The object of that act was to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. To accomplish that object Congress declared certain contracts to be illegal. That act in effect prohibited the doing of certain things, and its prohibitory clauses have been sustained in several cases as valid under the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce.

"In Mugler vs. Kansas it was adjudged that State legislation prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors within the limits of the State, to be there sold or bartered for general use as a beverage, does not necessarily infringe any right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States, or by the amendments thereto. Subsequently in Bowman vs. Chicago, &c., Railway Company, this court held that ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale and beer, were subjects of exchange, barter, and traffic, and were so recognized by the usages of the commercial world as well as by the laws of Congress and the decisions of the courts. In Rhodes vs. Iowa the act of Aug. 8, 1890, all of its provisions being regarded, was held as not causing the power of the State to attach to an inter-State commerce shipment of intoxicating liquors, 'while the merchandise was in transit under such shipment and until its arrival at the point of destination and delivery there to the consignee.'

"Thus under its power to regulate interstate commerce, as involved in the transportation in original packages of ardent spirits from one State to another, Congress by the necessary effect of the act of 1890 made it impossible to transport such packages to places within a prohibitory state and there dispose of their contents by sale; although it had been previously held that ardent spirits were recognized articles of commerce and, until Congress otherwise provided, could be imported into a State and sold in the original packages despite the will of the State.

"If at the time of the passage of the act of 1890 all the States had enacted liquor laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective limits, then the act would have had the necessary effect to exclude ardent spirits altogether from commerce among the States; for no one would ship, for purposes of sale, packages containing such spirits to points within any State that forbade their sale at any time or place, even in unbroken packages, and, in addition, provided for the seizure and forfeiture of such packages. So that we have in the Rhodes case a recognition of the principle that the power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce may sometimes be exerted with the effect of excluding particular articles from such commerce.

"It is said, however, that the principle that in order to suppress lotteries carried on through interstate commerce, Congress may exclude lottery tickets from such commerce, leads necessarily to the conclusion that Congress may arbitrarily exclude from commerce among the States any article, commodity, or thing of whatever kind or nature, or however useful or valuable, which it may choose, no matter with what motive, to declare shall not be carried from one State to another. It will be time enough to consider the Constitutionality of such legislation when we must do so. The present case does not require the court to declare the full extent of the power that Congress may exercise in the regulation of commerce among the States. We may, however, repeat in this connection what the court has heretofore said, that the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, although plenary, cannot be deemed arbitrary, since it is subject to such limitations or restrictions as are prescribed by the Constitution. This power, therefore, may not be exercised so as to infringe rights secured or protected by that instrument.

"It would not be difficult to imagine legislation that would be justly liable to such an objection as that stated, and be hostile to the objects for the accomplishment of which Congress was invested with the general power to regulate commerce among the several States. But, as often said, the possible abuse of a power is not an argument against its existence. There is probably no governmental power that may not be exerted to the injury of the public. If what is done by Congress is manifestly in excess of the powers granted to it, then upon the courts will rest the duty of adjudging that its action is neither legal nor binding upon the people. But if what Congress does is within the limits of its power, and is simply unwise or injurious the remedy is that suggested by Chief Justice Marshall in Gibbons vs. Ogden when he said: 'The wisdom and the discretion of Congress, their identity with the people, and the influence which their constituents possess at elections, are, in this as in many other instances, as that, for example, of declaring war, the sole restraints on which they have relied, to secure them from its abuse. They are the restraints on which the people must often rely solely in all representative Governments.'

"The whole subject is too important, and the questions suggested by its consideration are too difficult of solution to justify any attempt to lay down a rule for determining in advance the validity of every statute that may be enacted under the commerce clause. We decide nothing more in the present case than that lottery tickets are subjects of traffic among those who choose to sell or buy them; that the carriage of such tickets by independent carriers from one State to another is therefore inter-State commerce; that under its power to regulate commerce among the several States Congress—subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the exercise of the powers granted—has plenary authority over such commerce, and may prohibit the carriage of such tickets from State to State; that legislation to that end and of that character, is not inconsistent with any limitation or restriction imposed upon the exercise of the powers granted to Congress.

"The judgment is affirmed."

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

The following is a synopsis of the dissenting opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller:

"The naked question is whether the prohibition by Congress of the carriage of lottery tickets from one State to another by means other than the mails is within the powers vested in that body by the Constitution of the United States. That the purpose of Congress in this enactment was the suppression of lotteries cannot reasonably be denied. That purpose is avowed in the title of the act, and is its natural and reasonable effect, and by that its validity must be tested.

"The power of the States to impose restraints and burdens on persons and property in conservation and promotion of the public health, good order, and prosperity is a power originally and always belonging to the States, not surrendered by them to the general Government, nor directly restrained by the Constitution of the United States, but essentially exclusive, and the suppression of lotteries as a harmful business falls within this power, commonly called police.

"It is urged, however, that because Congress is empowered to regulate commerce between the several States it, therefore, may suppress lotteries by prohibiting the carriage of lottery matter. Congress may indeed make all laws necessary and proper for carrying the powers granted to it into execution, and doubtless an act prohibiting the carriage of lottery matter would be necessary and proper to the execution of a power to suppress lotteries, but that power belongs to the States and not to Congress. To hold that Congress has general police power would be to hold that it may accomplish objects not intrusted to the general Government and to defeat the operation of the tenth amendment.

"But apart from the question of bona fides, this act cannot be brought within the power to regulate commerce among the several States, unless lottery tickets are articles of commerce, and, therefore, when carried across State lines, of inter-State commerce; or unless the power to regulate inter-State commerce includes the absolute and exclusive power to prohibit the transportation of anything or anybody from one State to another.

"It cannot be successfully contended that either Congress or the States can, by their own legislation, enlarge their powers, and the question of the extent and limit of the powers of either is a judicial question under the fundamental law.

"If a particular article is not the subject of commerce, the determination of Congress that it is cannot be so conclusive as to exclude judicial inquiry.

"When Chief Justice Marshall said that commerce embraced intercourse, he added commercial intercourse, and this was necessarily so, since, as Chief Justice Taney pointed out, if intercourse were a word of larger meaning than the word commerce, it could not be substituted for the word of more limited meaning contained in the Constitution.

NATURE OF LOTTERY TICKET.

"Is the carriage of lottery tickets from one State to another commercial intercourse?

"The lottery ticket purports to create contractual relations and to furnish the means of enforcing a contract right. This is true of insurance policies, and both are contingent in their nature. Yet this court has held that the issuing of fire, marine, and life insurance policies in one State, and sending them to another, to be there delivered to the insured on payment of premium, is not inter-State commerce.

"Tested by the same reasoning, negotiable instruments are not instruments of commerce; bills of lading are, because they stand for the articles included therein; hence it has been held that a State cannot tax inter-State bills of lading because that would be a regulation of inter-State commerce, and that Congress cannot tax foreign bills of lading, because that would be to tax the articles exported and in conflict with Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States that 'no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.'

"If a State should create a corporation to engage in the business of lotteries, could it enter another State which prohibited lotteries, on the ground that lottery tickets were the subjects of commerce?

"On the other hand, could Congress compel a State to admit lottery matter within it, contrary to its own laws?

"If a lottery ticket is not an article of commerce, how can it become so when placed in an envelope or box or other covering and transported by an express company? To say that the mere carrying of an article which is not an article of commerce in and of itself, nevertheless becomes such the moment it is to be transported from one State to another, is to transform a non-commercial article into a commercial one simply because it is transported. I cannot conceive that any such result can properly follow.

"It would be to say that everything is an article of commerce the moment it is taken to be transported from place to place, and of inter-State commerce if from State to State.

"Does the grant to Congress of the power to regulate interstate commerce impart the absolute power to prohibit it? It was said in Gibbons vs. Ogden that the right of intercourse between State and State was derived from 'those laws whose authority is acknowledged by civilized man throughout the world,' but under the articles of confederation the States might have interdicted interstate trade, yet when they surrendered the power to deal with commerce as between themselves to the general Government it was undoubtedly in order to form a more perfect union by freeing such commerce from State discrimination and not to transfer the power of restriction.

"It will not do to say—a suggestion which has heretofore been made in this case—that State laws have been found to be ineffective for the suppression of lotteries, and therefore Congress should interfere. The scope of the commerce clause of the Constitution cannot be enlarged because of present views of public interest.

POWER TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

"It is argued that the power to regulate commerce among the several States is the same as the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and with the Indian tribes. But is its scope the same?

"As in effect, before observed, the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and the power to regulate inter-State commerce are to be taken diverso intuitu, for the latter was intended to secure equality and freedom in commercial intercourse as between the States, not to permit the creation of impediments to such intercourse, while the former clothed Congress with that power over international commerce pertaining to a sovereign nation in its intercourse with foreign nations, and subject, generally speaking, to no implied or reserved power in the States. The laws which would be necessary and proper in the one case would not be necessary or proper in the other.

"Thus it is seen that the right of passage of persons and property from one State to another cannot be prohibited by Congress. But that does not challenge the legislative power of a sovereign nation to exclude foreign persons or commodities, or place an embargo, perhaps not permanent, upon foreign ships or manufactures.

"The power to prohibit the transportation of diseased animals and infected goods over railroads or on steamboats is an entirely different thing, for they would be in themselves injurious to the transaction of inter-State commerce, and, moreover, are essentially commercial in their nature. And the exclusion of diseased persons rests on different ground, for nobody would pretend that persons could be kept off the trains because they were going from one State to another to engage in the lottery business. However enticing that business may be, we do not understand these pieces of paper themselves can communicate bad principles by contact.

"I regard this decision as inconsistent with the views of the framers of the Constitution and of Marshall, its great expounder. Our form of government may remain notwithstanding legislation or decision, but, as long observed, it is with Governments as with religion, the form may survive the substance of the faith.

"In my opinion the act in question in the particular under consideration is invalid, and the judgments below ought to be reversed, and my brothers Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham concur in this dissent."

PRIZE MONEY CASES DECIDED.

Admiral Dewey and His Men to be Rewarded—Admiral Sampson's Men Lose Their Suits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the prize money cases brought by Admiral Dewey in behalf of himself and the officers and men of his fleet on account of the vessels sunk at Manila and afterward reclaimed in their favor.

The cases of Admiral Sampson, for whose name that of Admiral Taylor was substituted, in his own behalf and that of his officers and men on account of the Maria Theresa, sunk at the battle of Santiago, were decided adversely to the claimants. The Theresa was sunk after being floated, whereas the vessels reclaimed at Manila are still in use.

Justice Holmes delivered an opinion of the court in the case of the United States against the crew and officers of the war vessel Mangrove. It involved the prize money for the capture of the Spanish steamer Panama during the Spanish war. The New York and the Indiana and the Wilmington claimed a part of the prize, but the court held that they were not within signaling distance at the time of the capture, and therefore were entitled to nothing.

DECISION ON CUSTOMS LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of Helwig against the United States, involving the question as to whether the provision of the Customs Administration act authorizing the imposition of an additional tax for mistakes in the valuation of imported goods is a penalty or an additional duty.

The court held this tax to be a penalty, and also that the United States Circuit Court has on this account no jurisdiction. The case originated in New York. The opinion was handed down by Justice Peckham.

BOSTON ANTI-SKYSCRAPER LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The judgment of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case of Henry Bigelow Williams and C. F. Ayer, trustees, versus Attorney General Parker of the State of Massachusetts was affirmed to-day by the United States Supreme Court.

The suit was filed by the Attorney General in 1898, under the legislative act of that year limiting the elevation of buildings in certain parts of Boston to ninety feet. The law was attacked as unconstitutional, but it was not so held by to-day's opinion.

Justice Brewer, who delivered the opinion of the court, said explicitly that the statute was not in conflict with the Constitution.

Decision in Montana Mining Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided that the United States Circuit Court for the District of Montana had been without jurisdiction in the case of the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, thus affirming the opinion of the Circuit Court itself. The effect of the decision is favorable to the purchasing company. The case is one between two big mining companies, and involves charges of trespass.

Five Years' Sentence on A. L. Bishop.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 23.—Arthur L. Bishop, charged with the murder of Thomas L. Wilson, in this city, last October, and who yesterday was convicted of manslaughter, was to-day sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Bishop was a traveling salesman from Petersburg, Va.

LAWYER MATHEWSON DENOUNCES MOB RULE

Violence During Strikes Should Be Stopped by Force.

Applause and Hisses Greet His Speech at the Dinner of the Third Panel Sheriff's Jury.

An attack on the mobs that so frequently form an adjunct of a great labor strike made in the speech of Lawyer Charles F. Mathewson, was the feature of the dinner of the annual banquet of the third panel Sheriff's Jury last evening at the Hotel Savoy. It has been the custom to eschew religion and politics at these dinners. Mr. Mathewson spoke with especial reference to the recent disturbances in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and while he was vigorously applauded at times, there were many who showed their disapproval at the close.

The dinner was held in the main banquet hall at the Savoy, and was attended by the members of the panel, the Judges of the courts, many officials and their guests. In all more than 300 sat down to the generous feast prepared out of the fund established by the fees and the fines accruing during the service of the panel. A feature was the souvenir presented to each guest. This consisted of a silver nail file in a sterling silver case.

At the guests' table Borough President Cantor presided as toastmaster and introduced the speakers. With him sat Justices Bischoff, Davis, Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Leventritt of the Supreme Court; Recorder Goff, Police Commissioner Greene, William D. Murphy, John H. Van Wormer, Sheriff O'Brien, Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould, the Rev. William E. Henkle, and Charles F. Mathewson. About the room were many other Judges and representative men.

Mr. Cantor proposed a toast to George Washington, which was drunk standing. Following this Mr. Cantor proposed a toast to the present President, and this also was drunk standing. He then introduced Sheriff O'Brien as the first speaker of the night. The Sheriff said that President Cantor evidently placed his office in the City Hall so he could establish proprietary rights, and also so he could move down stairs to the Mayor's office after the next ensuing election. He thanked the jury for its service. John H. Van Wormer followed him and toasted the 250th anniversary of the granting of the first charter to the City of New York.

Mr. Mathewson, who was the third speaker, gained the attention of his hearers through many amusing references and humorous remarks.

"During the entire evening I have been careful to maintain a condition of sobriety that has been as distasteful to me as it is unfamiliar to you. As to the Sheriff's jury, I can say it always is able to express its view, although sometimes its syntax is tangled. There is one thing the Sheriff's jury may rest easy over, and that is the fact that its verdicts never are of the slightest importance. You collect your fees and spend them in this sort of riotous living and this is all there is to it.

"But I want to become serious. We have in this day and age come face to face with labor troubles where riotousness and violence are continuous and unsuppressed, to a time when the man who violates no law is not permitted to earn his bread because he has not secured permission from some man he knows not, to a time when persons have taken the law into their own hands and enforced it with the torch, the pistol, with dynamite, and to destroy. This is war and sedition, and should be met as such. Paris once knew its reign of terror. Then the mob headed for the General Assembly and expected to gain an easy victory. But there was a man named Napoleon who met them as they marched to the doors, and Napoleon, when the first hand was raised against the law and order, opened fire with his artillery, followed it with the charge of his cavalry, and the reign of the mob in Paris was over.

"This should be done here. The first who raises his hand for mob law should be shot down. I do not refer to organized labor, nor to organized capital, but to any mob, labor or capital, which takes the law into its own hands. The citizen of this Government who was protected while in danger in China, 3,000 miles away, was without protection in Pennsylvania three hours from the National capital. It was said the Constitution was in the way. Grover Cleveland did not find the Constitution in the way when he sent troops to Chicago and restored order under the domain of an Anarchist Governor. And certain authorities in Washington could have found plenty of authority for action in the Constitution if they had searched for them as hard as they searched for a means to capture votes in the next National Convention.

"Time was when Paul, in the old days of Rome, had only to stand up and say, 'I am a Roman citizen and uncondemned,' and his jailor bowed before him. Time must come when the declaration, 'I am an American citizen and uncondemned,' must serve to protect a man in his rights, whether he is willing to work for $4.50 a day or whether he walks the street as a hero because he refuses to work for $5 a day. Every man must and shall be protected against mob rule."

When Mr. Mathewson finished there were many hisses mingled with the applause, as there were many labor men, notably Sheriff O'Brien, present. President Cantor, as soon as he secured quiet, said that it was the right of everyone present to speak his views, if they did not meet with the approval of all present.

"The strike situation now is in the hands of a Federal tribunal," he said, "and we must at least suspend judgment until that tribunal settles the question."

Mr. Cantor also said that President Mitchell of the coal miners had been expected at the dinner, and remarked that a lively time would have ensued if he had been there. William J. Murphy followed Mr. Mathewson, and was the last speaker. The affair came to a close at about 11:30 o'clock.

Among those present were:

Justice Amend,	County Clerk Hamilton,
E. C. Benedict,	Judge Hascall,
Justice Blanchard,	Commissioner Lindenthal,
Judge Cowing,	Justice McLaughlin,
John F. Carroll,	John F. McIntyre,
Justice Clarke,	Judge McCarthy,
Inspector Cross,	Robert Grier Monroe,
Ex-Sheriff Dunn,	Charles F. Murphy,
Peter Doelger,	Peter F. Meyer,
George Ehret,	Judge McMahon,
Ex-Controller Fitch,	Justice McCall,
John Fox,	Judge Newburger,
Judge Fitzsimons,	Justice O'Gorman,
Judge Foster,	Milton Robles,
Justice Fitzgerald,	John C. Sheehan,
Randolph Guggenheimer,	John B. Sexton,
Justice Greenbaum,	Justice Scott,
Ex-Senator Guy,	Commissioner Sturgis,
Ex-Sheriff Grell,	Capt. Titus,
Justice Hatch,	Magistrate Zeller.
Dock Commissioner Hawkes.	

BOWLING BY TELEGRAPH.

Teams of bowlers composed of employes of Parke, Davis & Co., and representing the New York, Chicago, and Detroit houses of that firm, respectively, competed in a bowling match yesterday, the games being rolled on local alleys in the three cities named and the results exchanged by telegraph. Each team consisted of five men, who bowled five games, the total pins to count. The New York bowlers won, scoring a total of 4,188; the Chicago team was second, with 3,908, and the Detroit representatives were third with 3,808 pins. The scores of the New York team, which bowled on Reid's Church Street alleys, were as follows:

Parke, Davis & Co., New York.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Manager	107	153	149	160	171
Burgess	166	178	174	177	186
Blake	171	165	157	198	149
Brunn	153	169	179	206	153
Carr	159	150	180	214	152
Total	756	817	839	955	819

Total scores—Parke, Davis & Co., New York, 4,188; Parke, Davis & Co., Chicago, 3,908; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, 3,808.

Claude Won California Derby.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—In the presence of the largest crowd of the season, Claude, at 3 to 1, won the California Derby at Ingleside to-day, with Gold Van second and Epicure third. To a good start Durazzo and Epicure went out in front. The order was not changed to any extent until shortly before the head of the stretch was reached. There Claude moved up, and passing Epicure, assumed the lead, and won handily from Gold Van. Epicure, affected by the early pace, tired badly when the pinch came. The event was worth $3,400, of which $2,500 went to the winner.

The mile race aroused more enthusiasm than the Derby, Kenilworth winning by a neck from Cunard. The race was run in 1:41. If 1:39 had been reached the association would have added $500 to the purse.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Elsberg's Primary Bill Advanced in the Senate.

Objection Made by City Members to the Bill for Wide Tires on Farmers' Wagons.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Senator Elsberg's bill to amend the primary election law, with relation to special or supplemental enrollments, came up in the Senate to-night in general orders and was advanced to third reading without objection upon the understanding that when it is taken up on third reading Senator Elsberg will offer an amendment which will make it applicable to New York City only.

In its amended form the bill will meet with no objection from Buffalo and Rochester Republican Senators, and will also be supported by the Tammany delegation from New York City.

"We will show by our vote on this bill," said Senator Martin, "that Tammany is as much in favor of legislation which will give us honest primaries as is the Republican organization of New York County."

Senator Elsberg's bill providing for the appointment of Borough Inspectors in New York City and the enlargement of the police force of that city was also advanced with the understanding that it will be debated on third reading, when the Assembly bill will be substituted.

When the Armstrong bill, relating to the width of tires to be used on vehicles after Jan. 1, 1905, came up in the Senate to-night, Senators Elsberg and Grady interposed objections to its consideration and asked that it be laid over. When Senator Armstrong objected to any delay Senator Grady explained that the measure was one in which New York City had much interest.

"This bill," said Senator Grady, "provides that after Jan. 1, 1905, no wagon or vehicle for hauling farm products or merchandise with one horse shall be sold or kept on sale in the State of New York unless the tires be not less than three inches in width. It is true that there is a provision that the bill shall not apply to wagons or vehicles intended solely for use in the cities of the first class but this exemption does not do away with New York's interest in the matter.

"There are thousands of wagons of the kind described which are used by the farmers of Long Island to bring produce into New York City. I am not prepared to say that the farmers of Long Island and the New York City manufacturers of the kind of wagons described in the bill may not have serious objections to this legislation. I want to hear from them before I give my consent to the advancement of the bill."

It was agreed that the measure should be laid over until to-morrow. Its passage is said to be very much desired by the smaller cities of the State. It is being vigorously advocated by the good roads men.

A Federal Constitutional Convention to propose an amendment for the election of United States Senators by the people is proposed in a resolution introduced in the Senate this evening by Mr. Dowling of New York.

In the Assembly Mr. Bostwick presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in opposition to the bill introduced by Senator Wagner in behalf of Controller Grout, providing for reorganization of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission. The petition included resolutions adopted by the Chamber last Thursday, which read:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York earnestly protests against the passage by the Legislature of a bill recently introduced by Senator Wagner at the instance of Controller Grout which seeks to legislate out of office the present Rapid Transit Commission and provides for the appointment of their successors by the Mayor of the City of New York.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this chamber the present Rapid Transit Commission is composed of men of the highest character, of great ability, and with long, varied, and successful experience in affairs kindred to the official duties which they are called upon to perform.

Resolved, That the best interests of the city and the community will be served by leaving the commission as now constituted undisturbed.

Assemblyman McCormack offered an amendment to his Kill von Kull resolution of last Monday in which he advocated the improvement of the Staten Island channel on the New York side. The resolution was amended and adopted.

MAY RAISE EXCISE RATES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Chairman Plank of the Assembly Excise Committee said to-night that the committee was disposed to give serious consideration to the matter of increasing the excise tax upon a graded plan.

Assemblyman Stevens, the Republican member from Malone, who introduced a bill providing for a graded increase of liquor licenses, says that from the communications which he has received from various parts of the State he believes that the farmers would be pleased to have the additional revenue needed by the State raised in this way instead of by means of a tax upon mortgages. Mr. Stevens has been making a study of the excise legislation of the various States of the Union, and has reached the conclusion that New York is behind the times in the matter of raising the license fee.

"My bill was introduced for the purpose of drawing out public opinion upon the question," said Mr. Stevens to-night. "I am satisfied from the discussion already had about the Legislature that the tax should be a graded one within the City of New York, fixing the fee for the big hotels and the popular resorts where liquor is sold at a much higher figure than now prevails.

"By a proper graduation both between cities of varying population, particularly the class included in the maximum of less than 500,000, but more than 50,000, and the various establishments seeking certificates in all the cities of the State, a measure can be prepared, I believe, which will give better satisfaction than the present rating, and would also produce a large part of the revenue which the State needs without being a burden upon any save those who can afford and ought to pay it."

TAXATION OF POLICIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The bill levying a tax of $2 per $100 of insurance upon the policies of foreign insurance companies not authorized to do business in this State, the proceeds to be devoted to a firemen's pension fund, was introduced by Senator Green to-night.

"This bill was introduced at the request of the State Firemen's Association, which claims that the 2 per cent. tax which is paid to the local Fire Departments throughout the State under Section 128 of the insurance law is being depleted by insurance companies who are doing business in this State without conforming to the law or the rules and regulations of the Insurance Department," said Mr. Green. "The general provisions of the bill are practically the same as what is known as the 2 per cent. law."

Sunday Opening Bill Indorsed.

Assembly bill No. 47, introduced by Mr. Conkling of New York, amending the liquor tax law whereby public houses and saloons may carry on business between the hours of 1 and 11 P. M. on Sundays, has the approval of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations of the City of New York, which has adopted resolutions calling for the passage of the measure.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Assembly to-night passed Assemblyman Dickinson's bill amending the Penal Code so as to define the word "building."

These bills were passed by the Senate:

Senator ELSBERG'S—Making members of the supervising force eligible to the benefits of the Public School Teachers' Fund, New York City.

Senator HILL'S—Exempting editors of Erie County from jury duty.

Senator GRADY'S—Defining the words "disorderly" and "ungovernable" in relation to children taken into custody.

Senator LEWIS'S—That Municipal Judges may act as Police Judges in cities of the second class in case of vacancy or absence.

Senator MARSHALL'S—Permitting New York's Board of Estimate to refund deductions from salaries of certain employes.

Senator LEWIS'S—Amending charters of second-class cities by providing for an assessment against property owners in cases where city employes clean or repair sidewalks.

Assemblyman REEVE'S—Providing for a close season for trout on Long Island.

Assemblyman SMITH'S—Limiting the expenditure for parks in Rochester.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. BURTON—Providing that the Brooklyn Public Library become wholly a city affair, by repealing the incorporating act.

By Mr. BRACKETT—Amending the stock corporation law so as to make the unanimous consent of stockholders to an increase or decrease of the capital stock sufficient without the necessity of its being indicated in writing.

By Mr. McEWAN—Adding the Commander of the State Grand Army of the Republic to the Board of Trustees of the State Soldiers' Home at Bath.

By Mr. McEWAN—Providing that the Governor, Controller, State Engineer, and Messrs. Steinmetz and Buck of the old commission, constitute a State electrical commission, to choose a site and expend the $275,000 appropriated by the bill to establish a State electrical laboratory.

CHANGES IN BASEBALL RULES.

Representatives of the Various Leagues Attend Harmonious Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Peace reigned supreme at the joint meeting here to-day of the American and National Baseball Leagues and the National Association of Minor Leagues. The purpose of the meeting was to arrange a set of playing rules and a schedule.

When the gathering adjourned to-night a uniform foul strike rule had been adopted, a new section added to the rule regarding the make-up of the diamond, and an amendment added to the balk ball rule. With these changes and a few others of minor importance the committee decided that the rules were as perfect as could be, and to-morrow's session will be devoted to the formation of schedules.

When the committeemen assembled this afternoon President James A. Hart of the Chicago National League Club was elected Chairman and J. H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues, was chosen Secretary. After a little informal discussion of the rules, Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati moved that the foul strike rule as covered in the National League rules be adopted.

The first vote resulted 6 to 3 in favor of the motion, the three representatives of the American League voting against the proposition. After a short discussion the adoption of the rule was made unanimous.

A new section was added to Rule 1. It will be known as Section 2, and reads as follows:

"The pitcher's box shall be no more than fifteen inches higher than the base lines and home plate. The base lines and home plate shall be perfectly level and the slope from the pitcher's box toward the base lines and the home plate shall be gradual."

Rule 33, Section 3, was amended so as to read:

"A balk shall constitute any delivery of the ball to the batsman by the pitcher while either foot of the pitcher is back of the plate."

The American League was represented at the meeting by Loftus of Washington and Shibe of Philadelphia, who also held a proxy for Bruce of St. Louis. The National League by Hart of Chicago, Hanlon of Brooklyn, and Fleischman of Cincinnati and the National Association of minor leagues by Secretary Farrell, President Powers and Sexton, President of the Western association.

President Ban Johnson of the American League was unable to attend the meeting owing to illness.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1 A. M.—59 Orchard Street; Ike Berlin; damage, $300.

8:20 A. M.—129 Clinton Street; Morris Lewitt; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—416 West Forty-seventh Street; A. Finestein; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—11 Monroe Street; Aaron Bayanasky; damage, $200.

11:40 A. M.—131 East Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Cassire; no damage.

1:55 P. M.—147 Wooster Street; owner's name not given; damage, $40.

3:20 P. M.—511 Eleventh Avenue; United Butchers' Association; damage, $200.

3:35 P. M.—164 Delancey Street; Maurice Parola; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—575 Tenth Avenue; Michael Keller; damage, $5.

6:50 P. M.—976 First Avenue; Charles Feldman; damage, $10.

7:20 P. M.—210 Henry Street; Jacob Weinhart; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—308 East Twenty-first Street; Richard O'Keefe; damage, $25.

7:40 P. M.—186 Pearl Street; M. Kessler; damage, $50.

7:55 P. M.—563 Broadway; Bingberg & Shuling; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—206 Madison Street; Samuel Solitzer; damage slight.

8:35 P. M.—508 Broadway; B. Cohen & Co.; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—48 Frankfort Street; Eli Vanderpool & Kitchell; damage slight.

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This Day (Tuesday), and Wednesday;
KID GLOVES and DRESS MATERIAL.
Women's Glacé Kid Gloves, Real Kid, (rear of rotunda), at 88c. Pair.
4,500 yards Dress Materials, Mistral Canvas, Street and Evening shades, (rear of rotunda), at 58c. Yard.
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will continue to take orders at Moderate Prices for
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If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.
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"Souvenir", 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties", 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-me-nots", 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers", 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames", 1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"Chocolate Peppermints", 10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds", 10c., 20c. and 60c.
Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

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Consisting of Weber Upright Mahogany Case Piano, in perfect order, Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Suites, Fine Cut Glass, European Porcelains, a superb Sevres Vase, artistically painted Oil Paintings, Books, Turkish Carpets, Hall Clock, assortment of Colonial Furniture, etc.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Keeps a complete record of your business. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 142 Fifth Ave., New York. Send for pamphlet.

BRITISH CABINET IN PERIL

Number of Unionists Support a Vote of Censure.

War Secretary Bitterly Attacked—Alleged Deal with the Irish May Save the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The criticism of the British War Office culminated in the House of Commons yesterday in a motion for a vote of censure against the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, the War Secretary. It was in the shape of an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, regretting the fact that the "organization of the army is not suited to the needs of the empire, and that no proportionate gain in strength or efficiency has resulted from the recent increase of military expenditure."

The motion was identical with an amendment moved by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, when Mr. Brodrick introduced his army reform scheme in 1901. Yesterday, however, the vote of censure was proposed by E. W. Beckett, an influential Conservative, who was backed up by a considerable section of revolting Unionists.

In introducing the motion Mr. Beckett declared that Mr. Brodrick had deplorably neglected the greatest opportunity ever given to a Minister and had produced a scheme which was not sound in principle, which was ruinous in practice, and which was enormously costly.

Major Seely, (Conservative,) Sir Charles Dilke, (Liberal,) and others having spoken in denunciation of the War Office, declaring that the country was "tired of the policy of mess and muddle," Mr. Brodrick replied. He said he welcomed a direct attack, and defended heatedly, if not very convincingly, the scheme for which he was responsible. He ridiculed the suggestion that Great Britain could depend on her citizen army, which he described as a "mob of Volunteers," and pleaded to be given time to carry out his army corps scheme, as the result of which "the army, for the first time in living memory, is above its supposed full strength in every branch except the infantry."

The debate was adjourned, and will be resumed to-day by Winston Churchill.

It was stated in the lobby of the House last night that the Nationalists would either support the Government or abstain from voting, so as not to prejudice the Government's Irish Land bill. This will probably ensure the defeat of the motion to censure the Secretary of State for War. It is even stated that there is some understanding between the Government and the Irish members by which the establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland will be conceded.

Rumors have been in circulation during the last few days that Mr. Brodrick will resign in order to become the successor of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. It appears, however, that there is no foundation for the report.

Mr. Brodrick made, it is generally admitted, a better defense of his army scheme than had been expected, but whatever may be the result of to-day's division on the motion, the debate revealed that the temper of the country will almost inevitably compel the Government to modify its plans. In brief, the nation is not prepared to spend $150,000,000 annually on the army against the $100,000,000 hitherto spent on that service. Mr. Brodrick argues for the additional $50,000,000 in order to get an extra 60,000 men. His opponents reply that there is no need for such a large army at the risk of starving the navy.

GERMANY'S DEMAND ALTERED.

Wants Draft for £5,500 Payable in Caracas March 15—Mr. Bowen's Refusal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Having failed in the effort to obtain from Mr. Bowen the immediate payment in cash of the 5,500 pounds sterling, which it was provided in the protocol of Feb. 13 should be paid to Germany thirty days from that date, Germany to-day requested Mr. Bowen to give a draft for the amount payable in Caracas on the latter date. This latter request was made on behalf of the German Embassy by Herr Baltazzi, formerly Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, but who has since come to Washington and has been assisting the embassy in the pending negotiations.

Mr. Bowen was again forced to decline this request, which he did politely, at the same time reminding Herr Baltazzi that he was bound by the terms of the protocol, which provided that the £5,500 should be paid at Caracas on March 15 to the diplomatic representative of Germany.

Just what reason was given by the German representative for making the request is not known. Such a draft, however, it is presumed would be negotiable, and the result would be that the Germans could immediately obtain the money it called for.

The whole matter is presumed to hinge on the question of the return of the ships, National and private, which were taken by the German vessels during the blockade, and regarding which there appears to be a hitch. Signor Mayor Des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, made a call on Mr. Bowen to-day and explained that he had been informed by his Government that orders had been issued by the Admiralty on Feb. 14, the day after the signing of the protocol, giving directions for the surrender of the ships taken by Italian vessels.

Mr. Bowen to-day prepared and handed to the diplomatic representatives of the blockading powers the drafts of the protocols for submission of the question of the determination of preferential treatment to The Hague Tribunal. The unallied powers will be invited to join in this issue after the protocols with the allies are signed.

SURRENDERED BY GERMANS.

Venezuelan Gunboat Restaurador is Turned Over to Castro—German Cruiser Leaves Puerto Cabello.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 23.—The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, which was captured by the Germans, was handed over by them to the Venezuelan authorities here to-day.

At 11 o'clock this morning Commander Chalbaud of this port, accompanied by an interpreter, and the German Commodore Scheder, went on board the Restaurador, which is now lying in this harbor, in order to effect the delivery of the ship to Venezuela.

At 11:30 o'clock the German flag was lowered, the German cruiser Vineta firing a salute as the colors were brought down. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Restaurador hoisted the Venezuelan flag, and was then handed over to Commander Chalbaud by Commodore Scheder. The Vineta immediately afterward steamed out of this port.

HIGUEROTE, Venezuela, Feb. 23.—Gen. Olivares, at the head of the Government troops from Barcelona, yesterday attacked at Tacarigua the rear guard of the revolutionist force commanded by Gen. Caribe Pildat. After a fight lasting ten hours the rebel force abandoned the field, leaving a number of wounded, among them Vilui and another rebel leader named Flores.

Gen. Olivares is continuing his march on Caracas in order to take the revolutionist army under Gen. Rolando between two fires, as the Government will shortly take the offensive in the direction of Guarenas.

CARACAS, Feb. 23.—The last army of the revolutionists, under Gen. Rolando, definitely presented itself within four hours' march of Caracas. The correspondent of The Associated Press yesterday visited its advance guard, camped at Esperanza, two hours' distant from Petare and about twenty-five minutes' march from the advance post of the Government forces. The revolutionists presented a sad spectacle, being almost naked and practically without provisions. Gen. Rolando is still at Guarenas with about 1,900 men.

It was reported yesterday among the revolutionists that they were preparing to attack the Government troops, but no movement was made. Every day's delay brings the cause of the revolutionists nearer to ruin, and President Castro intends sending troops to Rio Chico to-morrow from Barcelona, in order to cut off the retreat of the revolutionists.

Reports have been current that the revolutionists intended to attack La Guayra and Puerto Cabello during the carnival, but the Government officials are in no way alarmed.

GERMANY'S NAVAL POWER.

Kaiser Has Given to the Reichstag a Table Comparing It with That of Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Emperor William's gift to the Reichstag of a comparative table relative to the strength of the British and German navies has, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, prompted a number of Germans to inquire why the comparison was made.

The Leipsig Grenzbote declares that the table does not portend a new Navy bill nor a threat against Great Britain. It would, says the paper, be absurd for a power so manifestly inferior in naval strength as Germany to provoke or challenge an opponent whose maritime resources are much greater.

After giving figures showing the probable relative strength of the two fleets in 1916, the Grenzbote says that Germany requires a fleet to protect her coasts from blockade and her commerce from molestation. She must remember that all her neighbors except Austria-Hungary are strong sea powers, while new factors have appeared in the shape of the American and Japanese fleets. Germany only wishes to have the freedom of the seas and ability to protect her trade.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOND.

He Is Said to Have Overlooked an Attack on Lord Milner in Its Address to Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Chamberlain's keen desire to reconcile the British and the Dutch, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, may well excuse his willingness to accept the Afrikander Bond's assurances, but undoubtedly he has overlooked the salient feature of the Bond's address—the covert attack on Lord Milner and the implied statement that had Mr. Chamberlain been in South Africa three and a half years ago war would have been averted.

The correspondent adds that when Mr. Chamberlain's enormous amount of work is realized there need be little wonder if some of his speeches lack something of that severe comprehensiveness characterizing his earlier utterances.

HOPEFUL IRISH OUTLOOK.

Lord Dunraven Thinks the Government's Land Bill Likely to Remove the Existing Friction.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Earl of Dunraven was interviewed last night regarding the report of the Irish landlords and tenants' conference in Dublin, of which he was Chairman. He spoke hopefully regarding the prospects of legislation which he thought would end the difficulties in Ireland. Lord Dunraven said:

"The utterances of King Edward and of British public men, the temper of Ireland, the reception of the conference report by the public, and the action of the Government since the publication of the report, are all favorable indications pointing to the success of the Government's Irish Land bill, which, if it contains a just and generous offer, will make a good first impression, on which all depends. The bill, if drawn on the lines of the terms of the report, will insure a final settlement and remove the cause of friction in Ireland, which is reacting unfavorably not only in Great Britain but throughout the empire and on our kindred in the United States."

Lord Dunraven replied to the adverse criticism of the report, saying that the conferees could not lay down a specific formula to be adopted. They were obliged to deal with the matter on the broadest lines, considering both the interests of the nation and those of individual landlords and tenants. He did not think that the Government would be able to specify a strict formula, which, if attempted, would confuse the issue. The minor details of any plan based on voluntarism must be left to the purchasers and sellers. The conference only sought to formulate the conditions under which it would be possible to complete the transfer of the land within a reasonable period.

His Lordship concluded by saying that he did not think that the demand on the State Treasury would be disproportionate to the benefits gained.

MRS. C. L. FAIR'S FURS.

Consul General at Paris Begins an Inquiry into Their Alleged Disappearance.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—United States Consul General Gowdy has opened an official investigation into the charge that valuable furs which belonged to the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair were changed after her death for inferior articles.

A box containing the alleged inferior furs had been received here from San Francisco, and the seals were broken to-day by Mr. Gowdy in the presence of all those who had a part in handling the articles up to the time of their shipment to America. Edmond Kelly, representing the Fair estate, and MM. Chanel and Grunwaldt, who appraised the original garments as being worth $21,200, were among those present.

When the box was opened a short cloak and a muff were disclosed, both of rather ordinary appearance. Appraiser Chanel said positively that the articles were not those he had appraised. M. Grunwaldt was not so positive as to whether the articles were the same. Representatives of two forwarding companies made statements tracing every movement of the package from the time it was turned over to them. Messrs. Gowdy and Kelly questioned the various parties, and later Mr. Gowdy requested the appraiser to submit to-morrow a written appraisal of the value of the articles shown to-day.

The investigation will be continued for several days.

DOMINICA GIVES WAY.

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 23.—The Dominican Government has notified United States Minister Powell that it has reconsidered its intention to send an envoy to Washington to make representations there against the Ros and Clyde Company's claims, and that it will accept Mr. Powell's proposition in regard to the Ros claim. It has requested further time to consider the claim of the Clyde Company.

The Treasury officials have paid Minister Powell $18,750 as the first installment in the payment of the Improvement Company's claim, amounting to $4,500,000. The Dominican Government has agreed to pay during the first year $225,000 in monthly installments of $18,750.

The political situation in Santo Domingo is unsettled. Disturbances have occurred at Barahona (on the south coast.) The Minister of War has assumed command of the troops.

Meeting of Street Railway Men.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Executive Committee of the American Street Railway Association met to-day and decided to hold the annual meeting here on the first Wednesday in September.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Feb. 23.—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad freight depot was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $13,000. Freight in the depot valued at $10,000 was burned.

EDITOR SEEKS DAUGHTER

Mrs. Heath of The Mamaroneck Democrat Is Mystified.

Girl's Disappearance Follows Her Mother's Moral Crusade, Which Caused a School Teacher's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Feb. 23.—Mrs. E. W. Heath, editor of The Mamaroneck Democrat, a weekly newspaper, purposes to have telegrams sent to-morrow morning to the police in every city in the United States asking them to watch for her daughter, Irene, who disappeared in a mysterious manner late last night. The girl, who is nineteen years old, according to Mrs. Heath, kissed her mother good-bye shortly before midnight, told her she was going away, walked out of the house carrying a small leather valise, turned down the road, and disappeared in the darkness. That, Mrs. Heath said, took place before she came to a full realization of the fact that her daughter was leaving her. By the time she had aroused her husband and started with him in the direction the daughter had taken the girl could not be found. Since then efforts to locate her have failed.

There is a peculiar complication of circumstances surrounding the girl's disappearance. In this Mrs. G. W. Herbert figures prominently. Mrs. Herbert is the wife of a piano manufacturer in New York, and lives on the Old White Plains Road, about a mile northwest of this village. She was associated with Mrs. Heath, the editor, in the campaign which the latter prosecuted last Fall against alleged immorality in Mamaroneck and near-by communities. Her editorial articles frequently involved, either by name or by plain inference, some of the best-known residents of this part of the State. She organized what she called a vigilance committee to root out certain evils, and was its Chairman. Its deliberations and plans were reported at length in Mrs. Heath's paper, The Democrat, but few knew much about the committee itself.

The agitation was enlivened when Mrs. Heath withdrew her children from the schools and wrote a letter to the head of the School Board because, as she said, of the conduct of a certain teacher, Miss Annie Lynch, under whom her daughter studied. Miss Lynch brought suit against Mrs. Heath for $2,000 for libel. After a sensational trial the editor was acquitted.

When Mrs. Heath was arrested in this case Mrs. Herbert furnished bail. The two women apparently were close personal friends. According to what Mrs. Heath said to-day, however, a breach developed on Feb. 2 of this year. On that date Mrs. Heath sent her daughter Victoria back to school, and her teacher was Miss Marguerite Lynch, a younger sister of the woman whom the editor had criticised. Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Lynch said, became angry, declaring that Mrs. Heath's action had undone much of what they had sought to accomplish. Since that time the relations of the two women, according to Mrs. Heath, have been strained.

For three months Irene, the now missing girl, lived most of the time with Mrs. Herbert. That arrangement had been made, according to the girl's mother, because Mrs. Herbert professed that she was greatly attached to Irene and would make her home life so pleasant that she would forget a young man whose name Mrs. Heath said was McAvoy, who had been paying attentions to the girl. This man, according to Mrs. Heath, was "an instructor in the art of self-defense." His home was believed to be in White Plains, but he seemed to have much leisure, and was in this village much of the time.

Mrs. Heath had objected to his association with her daughter, particularly, she said, after he had told her, in reply to a question, that he "merely wanted to kill time while he was out in the country." She sent him away, but, she said to-day, he returned, and she learned had met her daughter clandestinely. Mrs. Heath says she met McAvoy and ordered him never to return under penalty of being horsewhipped by her.

"Last week," said Mrs. Heath, "I did not hear from my daughter until Saturday. Then my other daughter, Pearl, telephoned to Mrs. Herbert and asked her about her sister. She was told that Irene had gone to New York to accept a situation. I was astounded. Pearl asked Mrs. Herbert where Irene was, and Mrs. Herbert replied that she did not know. Yesterday Irene came back. I asked her where she had been. She said she had engaged herself with some one in New York. She said she could not recall the name, but that her employer was an intimate friend of an intimate friend of Mrs. Herbert. She cried, bade me good-by, and walked out of the house. She seemed infatuated in some strange way. I cannot explain it. When we looked for her no trace of her could be found. Then I notified the police."

Mrs. Heath said the school teacher, Miss Annie Lynch, was suing Mrs. Herbert for libel, it being alleged that Mrs. Herbert published among certain persons in the village the letter Mrs. Heath had written attacking her. Mrs. Heath tried to-day to get a search warrant for the premises of Mrs. Herbert, believing that her daughter might be there, but Justice Boyd would not issue it. She says she will make another attempt to force entrance to the house, or, if her lawyer advises, will take some other action against Mrs. Herbert.

Mrs. Herbert was asked if she knew where Irene Heath was.

"Do I know where she is?" she exclaimed. "Of course I do."

She refused, however, to give the address. She said that the girl did not care to be much with her mother, and that she had to work. Therefore she had written to friends in New York and obtained a situation for her. She said this position was as companion to a child and also as a helper in up-stairs work. The home, she said, was in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. That was as definite as she would reply. In answer to a question Mrs. Herbert said that she did not see why Mrs. Heath should be worried about her daughter.

"I have done everything I could for Irene," said Mrs. Herbert, "and would do her no harm. This is naturally unpleasant, coming on top of the trouble with the Lynches. It is too bad."

Mrs. Heath says she and her daughter have loved each other always, and that they have never had any quarrels.

NEGRO GETS $500 DAMAGES.

Camden Preacher Said He Was Refused Breakfast in Pullman Car Because of His Color.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—A jury in the United States District Court to-day brought in a verdict of $500 damages for the plaintiff in the case of the Rev. Henry P. Johnson, the Camden preacher, pastor in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and editor of The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the African Methodist Church, brought against the Pullman Palace Car Company because of the alleged refusal of Dining Car Superintendent Greeley to allow him a breakfast while en route between Richmond and Camden on the Seaboard Air Line March 25, 1902. The Pullman Company will appeal the case.

Mr. Johnson swore that he entered the dining car on the second call for breakfast and was told to go "way back and sit down," and that the Superintendent would call him when he was ready. After the third and last call for breakfast Minister Johnson, determined not to go without his breakfast, again asked Superintendent Greeley for his breakfast, and was again told "I am not ready for you." Pressed and asked if the reason lay in the fact of the clergyman being a colored man, Mr. Johnson swore that Greeley declared that he refused him a meal because of his color. This Greeley denied, and the question of veracity between the Minister and Greeley was the only really disputed point in the case, declared Judge Kirkpatrick in his charge to the jury.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 23.—In the tenth round of the international chess tournament this morning Pillsbury beat Moreau, Sicilian defense, in 31 moves. The games between Albin and Mason, Bishop's opening, and between Wolf and Teichmann, Petroff's defense, 32 moves; between Schlechter and Mieses, Queen's gambit declined, 21 moves, and between Tarrasch and Maroczy, Petroff's defense, were all drawn.

When the playing was resumed Maroczy beat Taubenhaus, Petroff's defense, in 38 moves, and the contest between Marshall and Reggio was again adjourned.

Pillsbury has one unfinished game with Moroczy to play off. The tournament scores up to the present time are:

Teichmann, 7½; Pillsbury, 7; Maroczy, 6½; Mieses, Schlechter, and Tarrasch, 6 each; Maroczy and Mason, 5½ each; Taubenhaus and Wolf, 4½ each; Albin, 4; Marshall, 3½; Reggio, 2½; Moreau, 0.

MERGER OF BEEF PACKERS

Incorporation of a Securities-Holding Company Planned.

Ultimate Control of the Meat Trade of the World Possible—Attempt to Avoid Friction with the Federal Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Plans practically are complete for the merging of the interests of the firms that compromise the Beef Trust. Unless something unforeseen arises, April 1 will see the official announcement of the incorporation of a securities-holding company, which eventually may control the meat trade of the world.

Unlike the popular idea of the packers' merger, however, for the time being it is not to embrace everything in sight, nor is it to be capitalized at $500,000,000, as announced for the United States Packing Company. Further, the plans contemplate no friction with the Federal courts because of the recent decision by Judge Grosscup against the packing house combination.

The nucleus of the great combination of worldwide interests is to be the merging of the smaller independent plants bought last year by the big packers preparatory to the general merger planned at that time. The securities to be held by the new corporation are those of the G. H. Hammond Packing Company, the Omaha Packing Company, the Anglo-American Packing Companies, the St. Louis Beef Company, and the United Dressed Beef Company, and possibly several of the outside stockyards now controlled by Chicago interests.

Ostensibly the merger now under contemplation is to be a harmless affair, brought about by the necessity of taking care of a $30,000,000 obligation incurred in the purchase of the companies mentioned. Insiders say, however, that once the combination of the smaller companies gets well under way it will be simply a matter of expansion to bring about, almost unknown to the general public, a world merger. Chicago will be the headquarters of the combination. Insiders say that the Cudahys are in no wise interested in the present movement.

So far as the public is concerned there will be no immediate change in the operation of the individual plants under the new regime. Up to the present time, while Armour & Co. have dictated the management of the G. H. Hammond Company and the Omaha Packing Company, the old officials and general business staffs have not been changed. The same holds true of the Swift, Morris, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger purchases.

Further, it is planned to head the new securities company with present officials of the individual companies, instead of the big packers themselves or those immediately associated with them in the "Big Six" companies.

The slate of officials for the Securities Company has been prepared and is said to contain the names of J. C. Melvin and J. P. Lyman of the Hammond Company, Frederick Cowan of the Anglo-American, and E. F. Robbins of the Omaha Packing Company. Probably the last named will be Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Aside from the desire on the part of the packers to get together, there has been a financial fever at work forcing the combination of interests. While it is known that some of the plants were paid for with funds raised individually, which in no way, it is said, inconvenience the present owner, on the other hand there was a necessity to raise large amounts on paper, said to be for six months. One coterie in particular is said to be desirous of shifting the burden of individual responsibility by the time the obligation becomes due—about midyear. To this cause largely is due the merging of the interests.

It is not known definitely what will be the capital of the securities-holding company, but it is thought the figure will be in excess of the purchase price of the companies to be combined, probably something like $50,000,000.

CZECHS TRY TO RUIN A GERMAN BANK IN PRAGUE.

Send Anonymous Communications Which Cause a Run on the Institution—Bank Weathers the Storm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the racial struggle between the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia has taken a financial turn, illustrating the unscrupulous bitterness with which the warfare is waged.

The Czech Credit Bank, closely connected with the Czech Clerical Party, recently collapsed through maladministration, which seriously compromised a prominent Czech prelate. This seems to have intensified the Czech-Clerical hatred of the Bohemian Savings Bank of Prague, a prosperous institution under exclusively German control.

By means of anonymous letters and telegrams to agricultural depositors a run has been organized on the bank, lasting since last Friday. However, the bank had a sufficient reserve, and several important institutions have rendered assistance to it. More than £200,000 has been paid out to 6,000 depositors.

The principal Young Czech journal expresses the hope that the bank has received a mortal blow.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Question of Their Settlement Raised in the British House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Asked by Sir Cuthbert Quilter, (Unionist,) in the House of Commons to-day, whether the Government had been officially informed that the American claims against Venezuela are to be paid fully and forthwith in gold or its equivalent, while the British claims will have to await the decision of The Hague Court of Arbitration, Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne replied:

"Our information is to the effect that the American claims will be dealth with before The Hague tribunal."

Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Mr. Bowen, for Venezuela, signed a protocol at Washington, Feb. 17, providing for the adjustment of the United States claims against Venezuela by a commission, which is to meet at Caracas June 1, and to consist of an American to be appointed by President Roosevelt, a Venezuelan to be named by President Castro, and an umpire to be selected by Queen Wilhelmina.

THINKS OUTLOOK VERY GRAVE.

Italian Marine Minister Says a Decisive Period for Eastern Europe Is Coming.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Minister of Marine Morin, replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the subject of reforms in Macedonia, said that Italy was co-operating with the other powers with a view to the maintenance of peace. The time that was coming was indeed serious, and it would be a decisive period for Eastern Europe. If the Bulgarian Government adhered to its determination to abolish the centres of agitation, and if the Porte fulfilled its engagements with Europe the present crisis might lead to a peaceful solution.

But if, contrary to anticipations, added Admiral Morin, the combined action of the powers proved unable to stifle the conflagration, the Italian Government would certainly not confine itself to the role of a mere spectator. It would see that no attack was made on the rights and interests of Italy.

Erie.

As a route to Buffalo the Erie presents unusual attractions in roadbed, equipment and scenery. Fare $3. Café smoking cars, in which meals are served to suit the most fastidious.—Adv.

Telephone Directory

For the spring months goes to press MARCH 1st. It will contain 160,000 names.

To secure listing in this issue, contracts for service must be made before the end of February.

LOW RATES
EFFICIENT SERVICE

New York Telephone Co.

Diamond

Brooches and Pendants.

Many of the latest designs in pendants, chatelaine pins and scarf pins, set with diamonds or diamonds and pearls, can be found in our stock, notable for its profuse assortment of moderate priced diamond jewelry.

Pearl Brooches, diamond centre, from . . 10.00
Diamond Crescent Pins . . 50.00 to 450.00
Diamond Engagement Rings, 25.00 to 750.00

A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers and Jewelers,
52 West 14th Street, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATED

Ceremonies at Institution Named for Lydia F. Wadleigh.

Mayor Low Speaks on the Higher Education of the Poor—Dr. Maxwell's Speech.

Dedicatory exercises of the Wadleigh High School, the first of four similar institutions, were held yesterday in the presence of Mayor Low, President Henry A. Rogers of the Board of Education, many other city officials, and an assemblage of pupils and their friends, which taxed the capacity of the main auditorium.

The building, in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, was opened for the reception of pupils last September, while still far from completed. It now accommodates 2,800, and already is overcrowded. All the speakers paid high tribute to Lydia F. Wadleigh, as a pioneer in the field of the higher education of women. Sixty central seats had been reserved for a chorus of pupils. These young women were all dressed in white shirtwaists and black skirts, and wore their yellow and black class colors.

Dr. John G. Wight, the Principal, presided, and the opening and closing prayers were made respectively by the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie and the Rev. Father Thomas F. Burke. Immediately after the invocation the chorus sang Rossini's arrangement of the prayer from "Moses in Egypt."

Chairman William Lummis of the Building Committee of the Board of Education presented the key of the school to President Rogers, and in doing so reviewed the efforts that have been made at different times to establish high schools in this city until 1897, when, while Charles Bulkley Hubbell was President of the board, a committee of seven obtained from the Legislature authorization for a bond issue of $2,500,000 for the erection of the four buildings. The Wadleigh School, Mr. Lummis said, had cost $621,784.58 in addition to the site, for which $188,436.23 was paid. He drew comparisons between the Wadleigh School and similar institutions recently completed in Boston and Springfield, showing that the Manhattan school had cost only half as much for each pupil accommodated as those Massachusetts schools.

Mr. Rogers, taking the key, said the school was a worthy monument to the woman whose name it bears, and urged the students to be worthy of their inheritance. He then formally turned the building over to Chairman Frank L. Babbott of the High School Committee.

Mayor Low said that he believed in high schools for the reason that they enabled the children of the poor to obtain an education which might otherwise be denied them, and because they were a valuable outlet for the elementary schools. The Mayor referred to the fact that the first of a series of Barnard College scholarships established by Joseph Pulitzer had been won by a girl from the Wadleigh School.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, made the principal address, saying in part:

"In New York the first school established by the early Dutch settlers was what we would call a primary school. The Dutch schools, the true progenitors of the State, languished and died out during the period of the English sovereignty from 1690 until the Revolution. With its cosmopolitan, heterogeneous, and often transitory population, New York City for many years made little or no effort toward establishing public schools. Finally, they grew out of the charity schools of the old Public Education Society, and did not pretend to go beyond very elementary work. Two high schools were established about fifty years ago; they were allowed to grow into the Normal College and the College of the City of New York, educating only a select few of the graduates of the elementary schools and gradually assuming other functions until their high school duties were almost forgotten.

"It was not until 1897 that under the leadership of Henry W. Taft the old City of New York determined to have what every good-sized village in the State already possessed, high schools devoted exclusively to secondary education. The original scheme was to establish three high schools of what may be called the regular or traditional type and a manual training high school. The latter has not yet been established, though I hope to see it commenced before the close of the present year. On the other hand, the original plan has been enlarged by the establishment of two institutions of a special type—a high school of commerce and a technical high school for girls."

Mr. Taft, who was so highly eulogized, was Chairman of the Committee on High Schools under Mayor Strong. He was present at the ceremonies, but left before he was called on to speak. Addresses were made, however, by Morris E. Sterne, an ex-member of the Board of Education, and by Katherine Louise Rapp, a Wadleigh School girl.

BOSTON'S DOG SHOW.

Father O'Gorman's Irish Terrier Won Three Blue Ribbons.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Rev. Father O'Gorman's champion Irish terrier Celtic Badge, by taking three blues—in the novice, open, and winners' classes—gave a notable opening to the annual exhibition of the New England Kennel Club to-day at the Mechanics' Building. Father O'Gorman was warmly greeted as he brought his terrier into the ring, and the applause had a vociferous echo from one of the largest collections of valuable canines ever brought together in New England.

Mrs. James Kernochan of New York, with her champion bitch Ermine, was almost as successful as Father O'Gorman, and, in addition, she won the club prize for an exhibit of four and another for the best bitch puppy. In this same breed Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, with her Iroquois Muddle, won the prize for the best American dog.

The home-bred puppy stake with cup was won by John P. Morrow's Dr. Casey. The Vixen stake cup was won by Meadows Kennel's Meadows' Little Sister. The cup for the best American bred dog or bitch in the puppy class was won by Mr. Morrow's Dr. Casey.

H. O'Neill & Co.

We Commence To-day a Sale of

High-Class Wash Dress Goods

That For Many Reasons Will Be Long Remembered.

21,000 Yards

Of the most popular wash fabrics in hundreds of rare designs, the richness and beauty of which we find it hard to describe—and the whole collection presents the most exquisite colorings. The goods are of a character (high-class and artistic) that are seldom offered in Special Sales. For this reason and also for the fact that now is the time when most women take a great delight in selecting their fine Wash Goods, either for Shirt Waists or entire gowns, this sale is particularly opportune and without a doubt will meet with enthusiastic approval—the facts in a nutshell are:

Goods That Up Till Now Have Not Sold For Less than 50c to 75c Yard, go on Sale To-day

At 25c and 35c Per Yard.

The Lot Comprises:

Embroidered Tissues, with silk and printed in the daintiest figures—makes a very elaborate gown for street or evening wear.

Open-work Silk and Cotton Mousselines, having the appearance of the most costly grenadines.

Fine Silk and Cotton Gauze, remarkably handsome printings on exquisite tinted grounds.

Mercerized Crepe Japon, mostly black with satin stripe.

Silk stripe and figured Surahs, in the choicest floral designs and just as effective as the most expensive foreign silks.

Fine Apple Cloth, with a dash of silk here and there and printed in the most classic designs—this fabric makes a very striking costume.

White Silk and Cotton Batiste, silk hair line stripe.

Thousands of yards of Batistes and Mousselines, silk embroidered dots and stripes, solid colors.

Silk Organdies in Shepherd Checks, black and white, blue and white and many other colors.

Figured and striped Mercerized Soleils, in an exceptionally handsome line of colorings.

Rich, sheer, highly Mercerized Materials (in very liberal quantities), combined with silk in black and white effects—also hundreds of pieces that are half silk, showing the daintiest shades of light blue, pink, light tan, dresden, light grey, greens, etc., etc.

(First Floor—20th St. Side.)

Window display gives a good idea of the fabrics, styles, beautiful printings and colorings in this collection.

Men's Bath Robes For $3.48 that were $5.00.

Men's Liderdown Bath Robes in an elegant assortment of light and dark colors; also Men's imported Turkish Toweling Bath Robes, all sizes, regular price $5.00; Tuesday $3.48

Specials for Tuesday in

Women's Suits and Skirts.

(Second Floor.)

The very latest styles and materials are represented in the garments offered as specials for Tuesday's selling. Manufactured during the dull Winter season, we are able to quote lower prices than Suits and Skirts of this class usually sell for.

Blouse Suit, with pleated frock and full effect, all around pleated sleeves, trimmed with flat novelty black silk braids, made of canvas voile all over silk, value $35.00; special at $25.00

Blouse Suit of imported Scotch mixtures, medium and dark shades, trimmed on shoulder cape with taffeta piping, skirt to match, value $32.50; special at $25.00

Walking Suits of all wool cloths in indefinite mixtures, blouse trimmed with taffeta bands in novel effects, value $25.00; special at $18.75

Tunic Skirt of Broadcloth, trimmed with taffeta bands and fagoting, over silk, value $25.00; special at $19.75

Tailored Skirts of Scotch Meltons (all colors), new gore flare, tailored on each seam with six corded piping, decidedly novel, value $15.00; special at $11.50

Skirt of Kersey Broadcloth, strap trimmed seams, strapped at hips in yoke effect, very dressy, value $20.00; special at $15.95

Silk Department.

(First Floor.)

We offer Tuesday morning twenty-three hundred yards of BLACK TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, strong and lustrous, warranted to wear, at

98c Yard,
Value $1.25.

In the Furniture Sale.

(Fourth Floor.)

Hundreds of splendid values are being offered. Finely made, strong and thoroughly reliable Furniture, both practical and ornamental, at specially reduced prices for this occasion. Some of the items for Tuesday are:

IRON BED, massive posts, extended foot rail, heavy filling, full brass mounts and heavy brass top rail, value $6.50, at $4.98

BRASS BED, 1½ inch posts, extended foot rail, very heavy filling, none but the best lacquer used on this bed, value $26.50, at $19.50

PARLOR TABLE, 24-inch top, in solid quartered golden oak or mahogany, fancy turned legs and piano polish, value $6.50, at $4.00

DINING ROOM CHAIRS, in solid golden oak, full box seat, French legs and carved back, value $2.50, at $1.75

Also Three and Five-Piece Parlor Furniture at One-Half Regular Prices.

Specialties for the Lenten Season

In Our Grocery Department.

(Fourth Floor.)

A particularly dainty Lenten Luncheon can be made from the list quoted below with a cup of our celebrated Mocha or Java Coffee, or a cup of our well-known Oolong or Mixed Tea at 35c. lb., or our Indian Ceylon Tea at 40c. lb.

Messed Bloater Mackerel, 10 lb. Kits	$2.30	Canada Kippered Herring, per tin	15c
Messed No. 1 Shore Mackerel, 10 lb. Kits	$2.25	Imported Kippered Herring, per tin, 12c; per dozen	$2.04
Plain No. 1 Shore Mackerel, 10 lb. Kits	$1.80	Preserved Bloaters, per tin, 18c; per dozen	$2.10
Plain No. 2 Shore Mackerel, 10 lb. Kits	$1.60	Imported Sardines, per tin, from 7c to	32c
Norway Shore Mackerel, 5 lb. Kits	85c	Lobster, Oysters, Shrimps, Shredded Codfish, etc., etc.	
Three lb. boxes boneless Codfish	30c	Finest N. Y. Evaporated Apples, per lb	10c
Columbia River Salmon, (finest), one lb. flat cans 20c; per dozen	$2.30	California Evaporated Peaches, per lb	10c
Sockeye Red Salmon, one lb. flat cans, 14c; per dozen	$1.85	Prunes, Pears, Apricots, Prunelle, etc. etc.	
Red Alaska Salmon, one lb. flat cans, 12c; per dozen	$1.40	Our new Banquet Brand Tomato Catsup, per bottle	16c

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Objects of Interest

THE dead level of mediocrity. Easy to reach, hard to avoid. None knows this more accurately than modern retailers whose aim is high. We are told that WANAMAKER'S is always interesting—and it is a fact. It is our fixed policy to keep you so interested that you'll talk about this store. If the public is silent about WANAMAKER'S, then it is no longer WANAMAKER'S.

Art Illustrations

You can spend a leisure half-hour very advantageously on our Second Floor looking over a large collection of drawings and paintings that have served as the originals of illustrations for the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

One million copies of the Journal are printed and sold monthly, which easily means *five million readers*. Perhaps you are of this clientele. If so, you may be interested in finding the original composition from which some favorite picture has been reproduced.

Alice Barber Stephens, A. B. Frost, Howard Chandler Christy, are largely represented, as are other famous illustrators.

The attendant will give you a catalogue. If you think this an advertising scheme for the Ladies' Home Journal, you are much mistaken. It is simply a bit of information for you—part of the policy that makes WANAMAKER'S interesting.

The Ribbons Of Richelieu

In the Gallery, Fifth Floor, we have just added a most remarkable and interesting picture that was the centre of popular interest in the Paris Salon of 1902. An incident in the early life of the great Cardinal Richelieu supplies the subject. A group of young women are adding decorations of ribbons to the rich white and gold court dress of the young gallant.

The artist is Madame Achille Foulds. This and other recent works have given Madame Foulds so great distinction that no intelligent observer of contemporary art can afford to miss this opportunity.

The composition is highly decorative and extremely dramatic. A fine touch of humor pervades the group, and the spirit of the incident is expressed in each countenance, from the servant in the half-shadow background, to the older, but still young, woman in the foreground who directs the placing of the ribbons. Each face is a character sketch, the color treatment strong and imposing, the fabric painting wonderful, and the *ensemble* so full of delicate refinement as to fill the mind with a happy impression of beauty, youth and grace.

Another Offering of MEN'S CLOTHING To Order

WE made an announcement last week, that kept us busy as bees to wait on the men who came, in spite of adverse weather conditions.

Today we're ready again; and have more of the same fine offerings—and we can again promise prompt deliveries.

MEN'S TROUSERS TO ORDER

Large variety of good styles in medium-weight trouserings, which we sold formerly at $6.50 to $8.50, now made to your measure, at $5.

MEN'S SUITS TO ORDER

Our heavier fabrics, mostly in medium-weights which will serve you this season well into May, as well as next year—fancy cheviots, and neat dark worsteds, that formerly brought $25 to $40; now made to your measure at $20 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Plain and Fancy Silks

An Under-Priced Round-Up

WE'VE been doing a little readjusting in our Silk Stock, and the result is an *olla podrida* of various Plain and Fancy Silks, which you're very sure to want, and we don't.

To make the change of ownership more sudden, we help matters along with a tempting price—

50 Cents a Yard

for Silks worth 75c to $1.50.

We're morally bound to give that lower value—for there are a few silks in the lot that were formerly priced at 75c. But almost all of them were $1 and over. Included are

Plain Moire Taffetas, in good street and evening shades.
Plain Colored Louisines, in light shades.
Colored Peau de Cygnes, in light and dark colors.
White Moire Velours, in fancy patterns.
All-white Fancy Striped Taffetas.
Black Moire Velours, 27 inches wide.
Block Check Louisines; fine quality; various colors.
Plaid Taffetas; excellent quality; white grounds with self-color broaded dots, and cross-lines in color forming the plaid.
Pliss Striped Pongee Silks.

It is good and timely picking, for Spring waists and dress, at a minimum cost.

White Embroidered Silk Waist Patterns at $5

Which isn't by any means what they're worth. You'll recognize that when you see them. 180 of them, handsomely embroidered in new designs. Four styles on white washable India silk of good quality. All neatly boxed, with plate showing how waist may be made up. Material for front, collar and cuffs is richly embroidered, the rest plain, with enough for plaiting, if desired. $5 each.

Rotunda.

White Waists Galore

THEY run the gamut of present-day fashions, from the severe tailor-made Shirt-waist of linen canvas, crash, cheviot or butcher's linen, to the fluffy, fussy sorts of silk mull, Victoria and linen lawn, with the charming frills and furbelows.

Laces play their part to good effect—antique and Tenerife particularly; then Mexican drawnwork and embroidery, insertions, plaits and pipings in endless variety.

You'll have plenty of company, if you're thinking of buying your Spring waists now. Helps to selection:

At $1.75—Of white figured madras; plaited front, trimmed with fancy studs; French back; stock collar finished with tie.
At $2.75—Of silk madras; plaited front, with strap on shoulder forming yoke effect front and back; pointed stock collar.
At $3.75—Of linen; slot-seam front; yoke front and back; collar and cuffs piped with black linen.
At $4.75—Of butcher's linen; plaited front, with inlaid vest trimmed with pearl buttons; strap on shoulder; French back; pointed stock collar with embroidered turnover.
At $5—Of white basket weave cheviot; front and double box-plaits embroidered in colors; plaited back, pointed stock collar.
At $6.75—Of linen; plaited front, handsomely embroidered in flower designs front and back; pointed stock collar and cuffs embroidered.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sale Preparatory to Spring Sewing Time

Large Economies on the Little Things Needed by Dressmakers and Home Sewers

THE Imitation-Bargain manufacturers have a profitable field among the Notions. It is the easiest thing in the world to cut the cost in two if things are made in the easiest way and of cheap materials.

For instance, "Spring" Hooks-and-Eyes are now being made of soft iron wire that bends when the hook is pressed against the eye, and never springs back at all.

But it *reads well* in an advertisement, and gives some store a "great bargain." The same thing follows through pins, needles, thread, dress-shields, leaving scarcely anything that the imitator can't reproduce the appearance of, for public deception.

Wanamaker Notion Sales Present Nothing That Is Not Thoroughly Reliable -:-

We have a valuable constituency of dressmakers whose confidence we would not sacrifice for any consideration. We would never have a Notion Sale if we couldn't offer decisive economies on absolutely reliable merchandise.

Every item we tell of today is worthy of being used by the most careful dressmakers; and that is sufficient assurance for home-sewers.

It is sheer foolishness to save a few pennies and spoil a dress; but it is the best of economy to save on little things when you know you are absolutely safe in doing so.

There are no risks in the economies that follow; and they are quite radical on many things largely needed right now.

For instance, we offer thoroughly dependable Stockinet Dress Shields, in four sizes, at **5c a pair**; Best six-cord 200-yard Spool Cotton, at **4c a spool**, or 40c a dozen spools; Silk Serge Dress Belting, **10-yard piece 45c**; Silk Taffeta Seam Binding, 5¼ line, **10-yard piece 12c**, or $1.35 a dozen pieces; Silk Prussian Binding, **12c** for a 9-yard piece, or $1.35 a dozen pieces.

Among the items for personal needs are cards of a dozen Safety Pins, three sizes, assorted, on a card, **at one cent a card**; superior quality Tubular Shoe Laces, yard and yard-and-a-quarter long, **7c a dozen**; pin-top Lisle Hose Supporters, **5c a pair**. And so we could go on with almost a hundred different articles of high grade and low price. Each item that follows tells its own price-story.

Spring Hooks and Eyes, black and white, Nos. 0 to 4; card of two dozen, 2c.; 12c a gross; $1.20 a great gross.
Snap-fasteners, black and white, large and small; 5c. dozen, 50c a gross.
Black Skirt Braid, 3-yard roll, 3c; 30c doz. rolls.
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 5c; 55c dozen pieces.
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 8c; 90c dozen pieces.
Black Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5-yard piece, 15c; $1.75 dozen pieces.
Linen-finish Thread, black, 100-yd. spool, 2c.
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yard spools, 5c; 55c dozen spools.
Black Sewing Silk, factory ends, 1-oz spool, 15c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yard spools, 3c; 33c dozen spools.
Basting Cotton, 1200-yard spools, 8c; 90c dozen spools.
Pattern Tracers, single, 4c; double, 7c.
Dressmakers' Pins, Nos. 4 and 5, half-pound box, 18c.
American Pins, F 3½, 3c paper, 33c dozen papers.
Wanamaker Pin Sheets, 250 English pins of assorted sizes; 3c sheet, 33c dozen sheets.
English Pin Sheets, 360 pins of assorted sizes; 5c sheet, 55c dozen sheets.
Steel Pins, 1c paper, 10c dozen papers.
Pin Books, containing 360 black and white English pins of assorted sizes, 5c.
Pin Books, containing 540 black and white best quality American pins of assorted sizes, 8c.
Mourning Pins, solid heads, assorted sizes in a box, 4c.
Lace Pins, white or turquoise, card of one dozen, 5c.
Steel Safety Pins; one dozen on a card, 3c; 30c dozen cards.
Safety Pin Books, containing 2 dozen assorted safety pins, 5c.
Steel Pins, solid heads, assorted sizes in a box, 7c.
Fancy Cases, containing 3 papers of needles, pins, hair-pins, shawl-pins, hooks-and-eyes and assorted darners, 5c.
Fancy Cases, containing 4 papers of needles, black-and-white pins, shawl-pins, hair-pins, hooks-and-eyes and assorted darners, 9c.
Fancy Cabinets, containing 200 straight and crimped hair-pins; heavy and invisible; in assorted sizes, 5c.
Fancy Cabinets, containing 400 straight and crimped hair-pins; heavy and invisible; in assorted sizes, 8c.
Fancy Hat Pins, 15c.
Hair Pins, straight or crimped, 144 in a bundle, 5c.
Heavy Hair Pins, straight and crimped, 250 in a bundle, 10c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, 10c a dozen.
Darning Needles, card of assorted sizes, 3c.
Darning Worsted, assorted colors; 1c card, 10c dozen cards.
Darning Cotton, black or white, 5c dozen cards.
Darning Cotton, black or white, 1c a ball.
Knitting Cotton, white, 3c a ball.
Crochet Knitting Silk, assorted colors, 3c a ball.
Mercerized Crochet Cotton, assorted colors, 3c a ball.
White Cotton Tape, assorted widths in a bundle of 12 pieces, with a skein of darning wool, 5c a bundle; 55c a dozen bundles.
White Tape, small roll, 1c; 10c dozen rolls.
White Tape, 24-yard roll, 5c.
Superfine Twill Tape, white, ½ and ⅝ in. wide, 10-yard roll, 5c; 55c dozen rolls.
White Cotton Trimming Braid, 24-yard piece, 7c; 75c dozen pieces.
White Cotton Braid, 9-yard piece, 5c; 50c dozen pieces.
Cotton Featherstitch Braid, 6-yard piece, 5c; 55c dozen pieces.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 1 yard and 1¼ yards long, 5c a dozen.
Cotton Corset Laces, round, 2½ yards long, 5c a dozen.
Mercerized Cotton Corset Laces, fancy colors, 5 yards long, 7c.
Shoe Buttons, 2 dozen on a card, with needle and thread, 2c a card.
Threaded Needles for sewing shoe buttons, 10 in a bunch, 4c.
Iron Holders, 7c each.
Laundry Wax, 3c a dozen.
Kid Hair Curlers, bunch of one dozen, 5c.
Curling Irons, 5c.
Collar Buttons, one dozen on a card, 3c.
Stocking Knee Protectors, 12c pair.
Stocking Feet, black or white, 5c pair; 55c dozen pairs.
Sateen Sleeve Protectors, 15c pair.
Stocking Darners, with handle, 3c each.
Strawberry Emeries, 3c each.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c each.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c and 8c each.
Tomato Pin Cushions, with wool filling, 10c and 15c each.
Collar Foundations, straight and pointed, 5c and 8c each.
Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, with pin top, assorted colors, 15c a pair.
Fancy Colored Silk Frilled Elastic Hose Supporters, with pin top, 25c a pair.
Silk Frilled Elastic Hook-On Hose Supporters, in assorted colors, with satin pad, 20c a pair.
Frilled Elastic Belt Hose Supporters, with satin pad, 25c, a pair.
Fancy Colored Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, 8c.
Ribbed Silk Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 15c.
Silk Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 15c.

The Sale occupies special counters in the Basement Under-Price Store.

Five Days End It---

The Greatest February Furniture Sale This Store Ever Knew -:-

IF all the people who need new Furniture this Spring realized what a superb collection is still in this sale—if they knew how low the prices were—if they fully understood how much more money they will have to pay for the same goods as soon as this sale is over, we shouldn't be able to crowd the people on to our floor; and we shouldn't have enough furniture to last the day out.

But it is probable that we shall have sufficient quantities to finish the week with stirring offerings, though each day will find the stocks smaller and the opportunities of selection less.

We tell particularly today of a notable line of dining-room furniture at most unusual reductions:

Sideboards.

Rare and fine designs after the Colonial; in both oak and mahogany; handsomely carved pieces; richly moulded patterns; all of fine construction and finish.

At $20, from $35—Weathered oak; swell front, large mirror, neatly moulded.
At $40, from $65—Golden oak; carved base, top has glass cabinet.
At $45, from $55—Golden oak; nicely carved and moulded, large mirror.
At $48, from $60—Golden oak; medium sized case, nicely carved and moulded, large mirror, claw feet.
At $50, from $65—Golden oak; medium size, nicely carved and finished.
At $60, from $75—Golden oak; swell front, canopy top, two mirrors, three patterns at this price.
At $75, from $125—Mahogany; English Colonial; claw feet, no mirror, fine finish.
At $75, from $125—Mahogany; medium size, French plate mirror; top has enclosed glass cabinet.
At $80, from $100—Mahogany; Sheraton design, no mirror, inlaid lines.
At $80, from $120—Mahogany; Colonial design, large mirror, claw feet.
At $85, from $130—Golden oak; large size, elaborately carved, French plate mirror.
At $95, from $125—Mahogany; Colonial design, fine crotch veneer, long low mirror, claw feet.
At $90, from $125—Golden oak; large canopy top, three mirrors, elaborately carved.
At $95, from $150—Golden oak; carved, extra large mirror, canopy top.
At $95, from $135—Mahogany; large size, shaped front, Chippendale design, long low mirror.
At $110, from $165—Mahogany; richly carved edges, very fine Colonial design.
At $120, from $150—Mahogany; Colonial design, large size; no mirror, four carved posts in front, claw feet, fine design.
At $120, from $200—Golden oak; ornamental design, carved figures, claw feet, three French plate mirrors.
At $175, from $205—Mahogany; English Colonial design, richly carved and moulded, large mirror, finest possible finish.
At $200, from $225—Golden oak; very elegantly carved, large mirror, carved dragons on ends.

China Cabinets

Cabinets of almost every size, plain or elaborately carved, with wooden shelves and back, wood in shelves and mirror back, glass shelves and mirror back.

At $12, from $16—Golden oak; bent glass ends, moulded edges, three wooden shelves; highly polished.
At $22, from $30—Golden oak Corner Cabinet; shaped front, five shelves.
At $40, from $60—Golden oak; bent glass ends, moulded edges, four wood shelves.
At $42, from $65—Imitation mahogany; shaped front, bent glass ends, three glass shelves, mirror back; highly polished.
At $50, from $90—Mahogany; shaped front, bent glass ends, three wooden shelves, mirror back; highly polished.
At $55, from $80—Imitation mahogany; shaped front, bent glass ends, mirror back, four wooden shelves; carved.
At $60, from $90—Mahogany, carved; shaped front, bent glass ends, four wooden shelves, claw feet.
At $65, from $90—Mahogany; moulded edges, bent glass ends, mirror back, three glass shelves, claw feet.
At $75, from $100—Mahogany Corner Cabinet, Colonial design; three wooden shelves, mirror back; wood in lattice over glass door.
At $85, from $125—Golden oak; swell front, bent glass ends, mirror back, four glass shelves.
At $90, from $145—Mahogany; Colonial design, richly moulded, claw feet, bent glass ends, four glass shelves; mirror back.
At $95, from $135—Mahogany; bent glass ends, shaped front, carved, four glass shelves, mirror back.
At $125, from $170—Mahogany; Colonial design, richly carved side columns, wood in lattice over door, three glass shelves, mirror back.

Dining Chairs

A lot of odd ends at special prices, and some very special ones in sets at half price:

At $2, from $3.25—Golden oak; cane seat, box seat frame, carved back, shaped legs, polish finish.
At $2.25, from $3—Quartered golden oak; banister back, open cane seat, claw foot legs, highly polished.

Dining Chairs

At $10.50, from $21—Mahogany Arm Chairs; finely finished frame, tapestry seat and back.
At $21, from $42—One set of four Side Chairs; quartered oak, dark green leather, slip seats.
At $26.25, from $52.50—Quartered oak Chairs; green leather, slip seats; one set of five Side Chairs.
At $32, from $48—One set of one Arm and five Side Chairs in Flemish oak; spring seats in bright red leather.
At $34, from $51—One set of two Arm and four Side Chairs in Flemish oak; spring seats in bright red leather.
At $45, from $90—One set of two Side and three Arm Chairs; quartered oak; spring seats, tapestry back and seat.
At $63, from $130—One set of two Arm and six Side Chairs; mahogany; Louis XV. design; tapestry seat and back.
At $87.50, from $175—One set of seven Arm Chairs; weathered oak finish; elaborately carved backs, spring seat, seat and back in bright red leather.

Extension Tables

To match Sideboards and China Closets in the various styles. Some have square tops, others round; various lengths of extension.

$12.50, from $20—Quartered golden oak; 6 ft., round top.
$18, from $25—Golden oak; 5 ft., round top.
$18, from $25—Weathered oak; 6 and 8 ft., round top.
$22, from $27—Golden oak; 5 ft., round top.
$25, from $32—Golden oak; 6 ft., round top.
$25, from $35—Golden oak; 8 ft., round top.
$30, from $50—Mahogany; 10 ft., square top.
$32.50, from $38—Golden oak; 8 ft., round top.
$33, from $50—Mahogany; 10 ft., square top.
$35, from $50—Mahogany; 10 ft., round top.
$38, from $65—Mahogany; 10 ft., square top.
$40, from $58—Golden oak; 10 ft., round top.
$45, from $60—Golden oak; 10 ft., round top.
$48, from $65—Mahogany; 10 ft., square top.
$50, from $80—Mahogany; 10 ft., square top.

Fourth floor.

Sale of Perfect Handkerchiefs At 12½ Cents

Twenty-five Hundred Dozens for Men
Five Hundred Dozens for Women

THIS is an assembly of surplus lots from various manufacturers. All perfect, all crisp and new as they come from the original packages; and as they are the most staple, plain hemstitched kinds, it makes no difference that they are hemmed for last season instead of this. Yet careful manufacturers never like to mix new goods with old, and so they come to us for distribution at this little price.

Most of them are in grades regularly sold at 20c; but those who get here most promptly will secure handkerchiefs worth up to 30c and 35c each. But the best feature of the Sale is that the last customers of all will get perfect handkerchiefs

Worth a Half More Than They Pay

Widths of hems from ¼ to 1-inch wide.

Basement. 12½c each: 6 for 75c; $1.50 a dozen.

The New White Goods Are Here

At Lower Prices Than Ever

IT is bootless for us to say again that this is to be a White Year. You've heard it everywhere. But you'll be glad to know that white goods manufacturers have acquitted themselves worthily in preparing beautiful weaves in white for the myriad waists and dresses that shall adorn the season. We've bought lavishly, and have the most exquisite fabrics ready to show you now.

We've accomplished some excellent results in the matter of prices, too, largely because of our increased purchases in anticipation of unusual demands.

Here are a few suggestions of important weaves:

Mercerized Jacquards, Cheviots, Damasks, Brocades, stripes and figures; sheer, medium or heavy weights, at 25c a yard.
Silk-like Brocades and Cheviots, or Striped Madras and Figured Damasks; mostly small designs, at 35c a yard.
Scores of novelties in entirely original weaves, at 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, up to $1.50 a yard.
The new Swiss Muslins and the new Voiles are here, plain and embroidered.

Broadway.

Then we have two special groups in our Under-Price Store to-day:

Figured White Brocades, 18c quality, at 12½c a yard.
Mercerised Basket Cloth, 20c to 25c qualities, at 15c a yard.

Black DRESS GOODS

New and Beautiful

WOMEN are buying black dress goods more liberally than ever for the coming season.

Probably with the idea of encouraging the tendency, manufacturers have done their utmost to add new beauty to the weaves selected as the season's favorites.

How admirably they have succeeded, is duly set forth in the present collection.

Of course, the soft, sheer, clinging fabrics are "the thing"—the all-wool Voiles, from the almost cobwebby quality and mousseline weights, to the coarsest Etamine, Canvas, and Fish-net weaves.

Then there is greater variety and greater beauty among the all-silk and silk-and-wool Grenadines than we have gathered in years.

Naturally, when the stock is at its best and fullest, is the most advantageous time to select. That's now. If you delay, varieties grow more restricted.

Here are hints of what today finds among the Black Goods:

Silk-and-Wool Clingy Fabrics

Crepe de Paris, 85c to $2.
Crepe Japanese at $2.
Claireette at $1 to $1.50.
Silk-embroidered figured Voile at $1.25.
All-silk Crepe de Chine at $2 to $3.50.
Crepe Eolienne, $1.75 to $3.
Dotted Eolienne at $1.25 to $2.
Tamise at $1.25 to $1.75.

All-wool Clingy Fabrics

Voiles at 50c to $2.25.
Crepes at 75c and $1.
Batiste at 37½c to $1.25.
Crepe Sanglier at 75c.
Mohair sub figured Voile at 75c and $1.25.
Fancy Mohair sub Crepe Mistral at $1 to $2.
Etamines at 75c to $1.75.
Etamine, Mexican mesh, at $1.
Crepe Mistral at 50c to $1.75.
Crepe Albatross at 37½c

High-Lustre Fabrics

Mohairs at 50c to $1.50.
Corded Mohairs at $1.
Silk-warp Mohairs at $1.25 and $1.50.
Sicilians at 50c to $2.
Mohair Granites at 75c to $1.50.

All-wool Plain and Fancy Weaves

Crepe Poplins at 85c to $1.50.
Melrose at 75c to $1.25.
Crepe Canvas at 75c to $1.25.
Surah Twilled Serges at 75c to 85c.
Worsted Dress Serges, 50c to $1.50.
Cheviots at 37½c to $2.
Granites at 65c to $1.
Soleil at $1.25 to $2.
Canvas Granite at 85c.
Prunellas at $1 to $2.
Venetians at $1.25 to $1.75.
Broadcloths at $1 to $2.

All-silk Grenadines

Net Grenadines at 75c to $2.
Plain Sewing Silk Grenadines at $1 to $3.
Fancy striped Gauze Grenadines at 75c to $1.50.
Brocade figured Grenadines at $1.50.
Brocaded and satin striped Grenadines at $1.50.
Broche striped Gauze Grenadines at $1.50.
Drawn ribbon striped Grenadines at $1.50 and $2.
Silk-and-Jet Fancy Grenadines at $1.50 and $2.
Swivel Embroidered Grenadines in elaborate leaf designs, figured stripes, small figures and fancy dots, at $1.50 to $5.50.
Brocaded satin and lace-striped Grenadines at $1.50.
Elaborate soutache applique, figured, striped and embroidered polka-dot Gauze Silk Grenadines at $6 and $7.
Plain Grenadines at 75c to $1.75.

Silk-and-Wool Grenadines

Fancy figured silk-striped Grenadines at $1.25 to $2.
Fancy lace figured, drawn lace striped, figured striped and mohair corded Grenadines at $2.50 to $3.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Price Cuts in Cutlery

HALF-A-DOZEN interesting little groups of Razors, Strops, Knives, Cigar Cutters, and the like, some with trifling external defects, at prices that we haven't hesitated to put down to the lowest notch. Men especially will do well to profit by them:

Razor Strops, slightly soiled, at 15c.
Cigar Cutters, sterling silver mounted, at 10c.
Cigar Cutters, that puncture the cigar, at 10c.
Corn Knives, 10c.
Nail Files, slightly tarnished, at 10c.
Flexible Nail Files, at 10c.
Razor Cases, to hold 7 razors, 50c.
Jack Knives, used as samples, worth 75c to $1, at 25c.
Razors, full or ⅝-concave; manufacturers' samples; worth $1 to $1.50, at 50c.

Broadway, opposite Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

POLICE AND EXCISE CASES

Magistrate Breen Says Proper Authority Has Been Exceeded.

Quotes from One of the Mayor's "Talks" with Reference to Getting Evidence in Back Rooms.

In disposing of a case of excise arrest in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Breen declared that the police under Commissioner Greene were not interpreting the liquor law according to the views expressed by Mayor Low in one of his typewritten talks in August last. The Magistrate quoted from the "talk," in which the Mayor criticised the police for going into the back rooms of saloons in quest of evidence of excise violation. It was remarked that the citation of the Magistrate was called forth by the report of an interview with Gen. Greene on Sunday, in which he found fault with the Magistrates for dismissing 70 per cent. of the excise cases brought before them.

A policeman had arraigned an Italian saloon keeper, whom he had arrested after having found several men drinking in the back room of a saloon. The policeman admitted there was nobody in the barroom proper and that he had not seen liquor sold.

"I want to express my opinion of such arrests," the Magistrate said, "and in doing so I will quote Mayor Low's words. I believe the police become oppressive and exceed their proper authority when they force their way into back rooms of saloons. The barroom being fully exposed to view, and there being no evidence of a violation and no disturbance or objectionable conduct, the entrance into back rooms by police officers in citizens' dress for the purpose of ferreting out in this disguise mere technical violations is not only unnecessary, but unauthorized, for the whole scope and object of the law is to secure a peaceable and quiet Sunday, and when this condition exists the design of the law is accomplished.

"In expressing this view as a Magistrate of this city I am but following the rule laid down for the guidance of the police by the Chief Magistrate himself. Mayor Low, than whom no one has more matured views on this subject, in his public talk published in the daily press on Aug. 5 last, laid down this rule for the guidance of the police authorities."

Magistrate Breen then read the following from a typewritten sheet, which he said was a copy of a part of Mayor Low's fifth letter to the public:

The duty of the police in relation to ordinary saloons is confined to seeing that the doors of the barroom proper are locked and the screens raised. They have no power to investigate back rooms and should not do any detective work against saloons that they cannot do in full uniform. What is the duty of the police on Sundays as to saloons which have not qualified as hotels? Clearly, the police must see that the doors of such saloons are kept locked; that the screens are raised; that there is no gathering of people in the barroom, and the like. Beyond this it does not seem to me the duty of the police to go under ordinary conditions.

In other words, the police are bound, and will be expected to enforce the specific requirements of the laws as to the closing of saloons that are not hotels, the raising of the screens and the like; but they are not bound, and neither will they be expected, ordinarily, in the enforcement of this law, and of others like it, to go beyond what they can accomplish in full uniform. Anything less than this will not be satisfactory; anything more than this would seem to me to be a use of the police most unwise in a cosmopolitan city like New York.

A clear understanding on the part of the people and a rigid application of these ideas on the part of the police ought to secure for the community the quiet Sunday that it is determined to have; and it ought to break up the paying by the saloonkeepers of blackmail to the police.

Continuing, the Magistrate said:

"Get rid of these vexatious arrests and you destroy the opportunity of those secret negotiations, which are so discreditable to both parties to the transaction."

The Magistrate then dismissed the excise case and later two others that were similar.

RAID AT "PRINCETONIAN CLUB."

Police Use Axes in Breaking Into an Alleged Poolroom.

Seven prisoners and some poolroom paraphernalia were captured in a raid late yesterday afternoon in West Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the premises occupied by the "Princetonian Club." The raiding party was led by Acting Inspector Walsh and Capt. Ferris of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Accompanying them was Assistant District Attorney Sandford, who said he went along "merely to see the fun."

Detectives Fitzsimmons and Byrnes of Inspector Walsh's staff obtained the evidence. They say they went there on Saturday last and played the races. They obtained admission through letters of introduction, but did not say from whom the letters were obtained.

The raiders found the front door barricaded, and for fifteen minutes used axes and crowbars without avail. Then they went at the basement windows, and gained entrance that way. They found 100 men inside. The prisoners taken into custody were Thomas Stark of 426 West Thirty-second Street, the alleged proprietor; Edward Stanley of 58 West Ninety-sixth Street, Thomas Carroll of 455 West Thirty-second Street, William Lennon of 623 Eighth Avenue, Peter Daly of 436 West Thirty-ninth Street, Henry Wilson of 18 Hamilton Avenue, Weehawken, and John Lemmons of 47 West Thirty-second Street.

POLICEMAN IN BELLEVUE.

Butler May Never Be Able to Tell How He Was Beaten in a Fight—His Sanity to be Tested.

Policeman Michael W. Butler of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was terribly beaten in a saloon at Ninth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street on Feb. 16, may never be able to tell his story of the affray, for yesterday his wife took him to the insane pavilion at Bellevue and he was incarcerated there for the five days allowed by law in which to have his mental condition passed upon.

Mrs. Butler is a graduate nurse, but she told the doctors that she was afraid to be alone with her husband, and that there was nothing she knew of that she could do for him. One of Butler's cheeks was perforated by some sharp instrument in the fight and his uniform was all but torn from his back.

The saloon, it is said, was a full block away from Butler's post. He arrested two men, but both were discharged as soon as arraigned in the West Side Court, the policeman being unable to make charges either of assault or violation of the liquor tax law against them. He reported sick after leaving court, and the following day Police Surgeon Nesbitt visited him. He returned on Wednesday bringing an order from Capt. Schmittberger to Butler to report for duty forthwith. The policeman did not obey, and the Captain at once suspended him, and he had been ordered to trial on Friday.

Commissioner Greene has had his attention drawn to the case, and is trying to get at the bottom of it. Mrs. Butler is a graduate of the Essex County Hospital, and organized the Metropolitan Hospital staff. Butler was struck by a runaway in 1900 and so badly hurt that he was taken to the hospital, where Margaret H. Quinn, now his wife, was the head nurse.

TWO KILLED ON RAILROAD.

Man and Woman Run Down at Two Elizabeth Crossings.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 23.—Two persons were killed on the railroad tracks here within a few hours. Joseph White, forty years of age, was run down on the Long Branch Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at the Bond Street crossing last night and killed.

Mrs. Stephen Stachurs of 37 Washington Avenue was struck by a train at the Cherry Street crossing this morning and instantly killed. The woman was twenty-four years old. She came to this country from Poland a few months ago and was married a month ago.

Iowa Banker Killed in a Train Wreck.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 23.—In a partial wreck of a Chicago and Northwestern passenger train near Athol to-day Frederick A. Bopp, a banker, of Hawkeye, Iowa, was killed. Three other passengers were slightly injured.

FAMILY AID FOR PATRICK.

His Sister, Mrs. Milliken of St. Louis, Visits Him in Prison.

Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, was cheered in his cell in the death chamber at Sing Sing State Prison last week by a visit from his sister, Mrs. John T. Milliken of St. Louis. Mrs. Milliken and her husband, who is a leading and successful business man of that city, arrived at the Holland House from St. Louis on Friday, and, to avoid notoriety, were recorded as from Crescent, Mo. Waiting their arrival was the wife of the prisoner, who was Mrs. Addie M. Francis, who sees him twice a week, and she and Mrs. Milliken started at once for Ossining, and at the prison were allowed all the privileges consistent with its regulations. On Saturday they paid Patrick another visit. Mrs. Milliken and her husband returned home last night.

"Of course," said Mrs. Milliken at the Holland House yesterday, "I came to New York to see and cheer my brother. He was as delighted to see me as I was overjoyed to see him, although," here Mrs. Milliken shuddered, "in that dreadful place. Of course I could not touch him, as we were three feet apart, but we had a very cheerful and encouraging meeting. My brother awaits Recorder Goff's decision on an application for a new trial with impatience. If it is adverse the case must be taken to the Court of Appeals. These delays are very disheartening, as whether there is a new trial on the Recorder's decision or on that of the Appeals Court, it will be months before the case will be tried. Of the issue I have no doubt. I desire the public to understand that my brother's family are heart and soul with him in his present adversity.

"I found Albert in good health, but fretting under the delays between him and what he considers a foregone conclusion, a decision from the Recorder or the court in his favor in regard to a new trial. My brother will not criticise his trial or the witnesses for the prosecution. It would be bad judgment, he says. But he says that he knows that when he starts to go back to New York it's but a sure step to freedom.

"Just think of his position and what an awful thing it is for a man like him to be cut down in his youth and incarcerated in a death chamber! Naturally I am quite familiar with his trial and the evidence. I think it was a most unjust one. I know that the Rice millions will buy up anything that may be discovered to my brother's advantage, so I shall be very careful in talking about new evidence in his favor or to upset the testimony that really swayed the jury. I think I may say that we are constantly getting new evidence, and more especially in regard to the wretched valet, C. F. Jones, and Coroners' Physician Williams. At the next trial what juror would believe Jones? And Dr. Williams, who said of the autopsy that it established that Mr. Rice died of old age and heart failure, and swore at the trial, under coaching that cost $1,000, that he was chloroformed? He received, although a paid city official, $7,500 as an expert! I go a little further in saying that we have new and important evidence. And I add that Mr. Patrick's defense will not lack funds to carry it through to a successful issue, and that his family are heart and soul with him, and at no time have wavered in the belief that their efforts on his behalf will be rewarded with success."

Patrick's counsel are J. C. Tomlinson, Francis L. Wellman, Edgar J. Kohler, and Max Kohler ex-United States Assistant District Attorney. Mrs. Patrick, who was with her sister-in-law at the Holland House yesterday, was just as confident as to the outcome of her husband's case.

FATHER PUDGARSKI'S CHARGE.

Three Poles Accused of Thefts in the Independent Catholic Church in Jersey City.

Wojeck Matuzeski and Josie, his wife, of 383 Henderson Street, Jersey City, and Frank Parleski of 190 Eighth Street, were arraigned before Police Justice Hoos yesterday on complaint of the Rev. Ferdinand Pudgarski, rector of the Polish Independent Catholic Church.

Father Pudgarski alleged that some time ago Matuzeski and his wife entered his living rooms in an upper story of the church building and stole $200. Later, he said, Matuzeski and Parleski entered the rooms and stole $500.

The accused asserted their innocence, and Matuzeski made a countercharge of assault against the clergyman. As none of the complainants had any witness the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

There has been trouble in the Church for some time, a part of the congregation having demanded Father Pudgarski's resignation.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Another disturbance central to-night over Northern Arizona is causing snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region. There were also slight snows in the lake region and rain and snow over the north half of the districts west of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures are considerably higher in the central valleys and lower lake regions and the Atlantic States, and much lower in the west portion of the middle slope. Rain will continue to-morrow in Eastern Florida, extending into the lower portion of the South Atlantic States, and by Wednesday or Wednesday night into the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States. There appeared this morning some evidences of a disturbance southwest of Cuba and to-night the conditions have somewhat intensified, as evidenced by falling pressure in the Southeast and general rains in Eastern Florida, accompanied by some high winds in the southwest portion. There will be snow to-morrow along the eastern lower lakes, rain or snow in the Southern plateau, snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region, and rain or snow in the Middle and South slopes and West Gulf States. Rain will continue Wednesday in the latter district and extend into the Lower Ohio Valley, East Gulf, and South Atlantic States. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, brisk north, probably increasing; on the Florida coast, brisk to high north; on the Gulf Coast, fresh north, and on Lake Michigan, fresh north, becoming variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from Charleston to Cedar Keys.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day, colder in west portion; fresh southwest winds. To-morrow, increasing cloudiness.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair to-day. To-morrow, increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow in afternoon or night; variable winds.

Virginia, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night or to-morrow; variable winds, becoming north and fresh.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day. To-morrow, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow in afternoon or night in south portion; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, rain in east, fair in west portion to-day; to-morrow rain; variable winds, becoming north and brisk.

South Carolina, rain to-day; brisk to high north winds; to-morrow rain.

North Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Eastern New York, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; fresh west winds becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, colder in south portion; to-morrow fair; fresh west to north winds.

Minnesota, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

West Virginia, fair, colder to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness.

Western New York, fair in southeast, snow in north and west portions to-day; fresh west winds; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	26	23	26
6 A. M.	26	23	27
9 A. M.	32	25	34
12 M.	33	33	36
4 P. M.	38	40	42
6 P. M.	36	36	38
9 P. M.	33	37	38
12 P. M.	33	37	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square......35
Weather Bureau......31½
Corresponding date 1902......32¼
Corresponding date for last 25 years......31

The thermometer registered 23 degrees at 6 A. M. and 37 degrees at 9 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum, 23 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent at 8 P. M.

BULLITT CASE IN COURT

The Work Burglary of Three Months Ago Recalled.

Negro Prisoners Identified as Having Sold Proceeds of Old Robbery—Third Negro Arrested.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bullitt of 1833 Locust Street, Philadelphia, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning against Robert Williams and George Roberts, the two negroes arrested Saturday by Detective Sergeants Boyle and Charlton on suspicion of having burglarized the Bullitt home in Philadelphia a week ago yesterday morning, taking away $4,000 worth of heavy solid silverware, consisting of tureens, gravy boats, butter dishes, and silver knives, spoons, and forks. Some of this property was found by the detectives in a pawnshop in this city, and, obtaining trace of the colored men through this clue, the latter were arrested at their furnished room, in West Thirty-seventh Street. In the room was found the balance of the property stolen from the Bullitts.

Three months ago the residence of Mr. Work, at 204 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, was burglarized in much the same manner as was the Bullitt home a week ago. The property stolen then was silverware valued at $3,000. It was located shortly afterward by Detectives Boyle and Charlton in a dealer's place in Sixtieth Street, this city. Mr. Work paid $120 to the dealer, the sum paid to two negroes from whom the dealer obtained the goods, and Mr. Work recovered his property. The negroes told a plausible story of where they obtained the silverware. This dealer visited the Jefferson Market prison yesterday and identified Williams and Roberts as the men who sold him the Work silverware.

The detectives believe there will be two charges of burglary against the men in Philadelphia, the Work burglary and the Bullitt burglary.

Another negro, who gave his name as James Miller, and who the detectives say is a friend of Roberts and Williams, was arrested by Detectives Boyle and Charlton in Seventh Avenue Saturday and will be examined in the Jefferson Market Court Thursday, when the examination of the other two will be held. In Miller's room, at 216 West Twenty-eighth Street, the detectives found a number of pawn tickets, which they say represent articles reported to the Detective Bureau as being stolen from houses on the upper west side by "supper sneaks"—thieves who enter dwelling houses while dinner is going on and rifle the sleeping apartments.

Detectives Gallagher and Bond, who came from Philadelphia with Mr. Bullitt, say they know Roberts and Williams, but are not acquainted with Miller.

HORSESHOER BEATEN INSENSIBLE BY STRIKERS.

He Was Seeking Work, Saying His Family Needed Food—His Rescuer Roughly Jostled.

Because he persisted in seeking work, declaring that his wife and children needed food, Albert O. Schumacher, thirty-eight years old, a horseshoer of 672 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, was beaten into insensibility last evening by a number of striking horseshoers and blacksmiths.

George Lowden, a manufacturer of Fort Wayne, Ind., now stopping at the Hotel Manhattan, interfered, and in his effort to rescue the man Mr. Lowden was himself rather roughly jostled about. Then he was told that if he did not want to "get what was coming to him" he had better leave. He then called a policeman.

Schumacher came over from his Brooklyn home yesterday to look for work. On some of the side streets in the Tenderloin west of Seventh Avenue are a number of blacksmiths' shops, and he went from one to another of these. For several days past there has been a strike in that part of town among the horseshoers and blacksmiths. These strikers have had their headquarters in Central Hall, on the second floor of the Central Hotel, at 147 West Thirty-second Street. It was on the sidewalk outside of this building that Schumacher was beaten.

He had been met by some of the strikers and they had tried to talk him over to their side of the labor situation. He was ready to grant the reasonableness of their arguments, but declared that he had no money and that his wife and children needed food. So he told them that, much as he would like to help them win their fight against their employers, he must first look to the comfort of his family. Then, Mr. Lowden told the police, Schumacher was set upon by seven of the strikers and kicked, beaten, cuffed, and reviled. He was knocked down time after time, Mr. Lowden said. When the strikers saw Policeman Mohrman, who was called by Mr. Lowden, they left off their attack upon Schumacher and separated. They dropped into side doors of saloons, and soon all had disappeared.

Dr. Brannigan of the New York Hospital ambulance staff was called, and after fifteen minutes' work succeeded in reviving Schumacher so that he could tell his name and address. Then he took six stitches in a scalp wound in Schumacher's head, dressed his broken nose, picked up some broken teeth, bathed the patient's head and face and took him to the hospital. He says that Schumacher's condition is serious, that he may have internal injuries from the numerous kicks he received in the side and groin, and that it will be some time before he can leave the hospital.

Detectives were detailed on the case to identify and arrest his assailants.

Negro Stabs a Kansas Editor.

WATHENA, Kan., Feb. 23.—Paul Grinstead, editor of The Times, was probably fatally stabbed by a drunken negro named Frank Warner, and excitement is running high both at Wathena and at Troy, where the negro has been placed in jail. There is talk of lynching in case Grinstead dies. Grinstead served nearly a year in jail in 1901 for libel, and edited his paper from his cell.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...5:47	Moon rises...4:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:22	Gov. Isl'd...5:50	H. Gate...7:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:52	Gov. Isl'd...6:18	H. Gate...8:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Nemea, Argentina	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Thordisa, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camoens, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cedric, Liverpool	12:30 A. M. *2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas, &c.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcel-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Florida, and thence by steamer, close at this office at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §28 and up to March §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 24.

Bellanoch, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. 9.
Bratsberg, St. Thomas, Feb. 18.
Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Feb. 7.
Equita, Naples, Feb. 4.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Feb. 18.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Feb. 14.
Largo Bay, Lisbon, Feb. 6.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 18.
Nordkap, Cardiff, Feb. 5.
Orono, Algiers, Jan. 30.
Palatia, Naples, Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Feb. 13.
Pathfinder, San Juan, Feb. 18.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Citta di Milano, Feb. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 12.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona, Feb. 11.
Roma, Gibraltar, Feb. 15.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Feb. 15.
Patria, Lisbon, Feb. 13.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 16.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.
Seguranca, Colon, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 21.
La Savoie, Havre, Feb. 21.

Arrived.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Feb. 21, with mdse., mail, and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Arrived at the Bar at 8:48 P. M.

SS Buckman, Mader, Rio Nova, Port Maria, Annatto Bay, Orange Bay, Hope Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, and Port Antonio Feb. 17, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Feb. 15, with mdse., mail, and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre Feb. 14, with mdse., passengers, and mail to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3:07 P. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Marreiros, Lisbon Jan. 26, Oporto 29th, St. Michaels Feb. 2, Fayal and St. George 3d, Terceira 4th, Flores 6th, and Bermuda 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Hegemeyer & Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Cienfuegos, Johnson, Cienfuegos Feb. 9, and Manzanillo 13th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M. 22d.

SS Ponce, Dalton, Ponce Feb. 10, Jobos 12th, Guayanilla 13th, Aguadilla 13th, Arecibo 14th, and San Juan 17th, with mdse., mail, and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Edda, (Nor.,) Meyer, Macoris Feb. 14, with sugar to Hugh Kelly. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Meyerdiercks, Hamburg Feb. 8 and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Couch, Maranham Feb. 4, Para 11th, and Barbados 16th, with mdse., passengers and mail to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. South of Scotland Lightship at 12:25 A. M. 24th.

Sailed.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Ravenna, (Ital.,) Capt. Colarolpe, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS (supposed) Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 8:15 A. M.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Pernambuco Feb. 20.

SS Bencleuch, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New York, via Hongkong, &c., arr. at Yokohama previous to Feb. 21.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Wawn, from New York, via Hongkong, &c., arr. at Shanghai previous to Feb. 21.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, via Naples and Marseilles, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Henry, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Invernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York, via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from New York for Alexandria, &c., on a cruise, arr. at Malta to-day.

SS Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from Santos for New York, sld. from Barbados Feb. 20.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS (supposed) Zieten, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York for Bremen, passed Dover to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York, via Malta, &c., arr. at Odessa Feb. 17.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York, via Christiania, arr. at Copenhagen Feb. 19.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Lebarrier, from New York, arr. at Havre Feb. 21.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Feb. 20.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

6TH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH ST.

AUDITORIUM — PIANO ROOMS. Fourth Floor.
THE FAMOUS KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
RECITAL HALL — SIXTH FLOOR.
THE FAMOUS HONOLULU CHOIR.
TO-DAY, FROM 2 UNTIL 4:30.
ALSO ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Immense Sale of Dress Fabrics To-day.

First Floor.

Silks, Dress Goods and Wash Goods—Great Values.

There's a day missing from this week's store calendar. Department heads clamor to make the deficiency good—advertising space has a premium upon it this morning. Great sales are to make the day a record breaker.

Severest interest centres around the Dress Fabrics—the Silks, the Wools, the Cottons. Quantities are as large as the prices are small. Response will be large, to be sure—for values are away beyond the ordinary and will not pass the keen eyes of economy enthusiasts.

Dress Goods.

At $1.25: Value $1.75 to $2.00. All-wool, 52-inch Camel's Hair, in eight of the latest shades; a superb and entirely new idea.

Silk-and-wool narrow Chevron stripe; in eleven different shadings; a very beautiful fabric; 52 inches wide.

15 colorings, all-wool, 50-inch Covert Suitings, the latest mixtures.

Black-and-white Checks; also blue-and-white, in three sizes.

Basket and natty Suitings, in all the leading street colorings.

Every lot mentioned above is worth from $1.75 to $2.00.

At 85c.: Value is fully 1.25. 5,000 yards all-wool, real French black Voile; regular $1.25 quality.

Also black lace Grenadine; never shown before at less than $1.00.

In this lot will be found a number of pieces of 46-inch Canvas Cloth, which also retails regularly at $1.00 the yard.

At 69c.: Value 1.00 and 1.25. All-wool Voiles, 45 inches wide; all-wool Mistrals, 45 inches wide; all-wool Etamines, 45 inches wide; all-wool Flecked Voiles, 45 inches wide; all-wool Granites, (pastel shades,) 45 inches wide; silk-and-wool striped Crepe de Soie, 45 inches wide.

At 50c.: Excellent Values. 200 pieces all-wool colored and black Storm Serge; already shrunken; no better fabric or more sterling value shown; all colors, including navy, royal blue, strong features.

Also 150 pieces Canvas Etamines, in street and evening shades, including plenty of creams.

50 pieces all-wool Suitings, Scotch effects, for early spring.

Attractive Silks.

At 58c. Yard: Colored Taffeta Silks; a full representation of evening and dark shades; also black; excellent quality and extraordinary value at, yard, 58c.

At 1.10 Yard: Black Peau de Cygne; 27 inches wide; good quality; excellent value at, yard, $1.10.

At 75c. Yard: White Silks, Armure effects; very new and desirable for waists; yard, 75c.

At 75c. Yard: Foulard Silks; plain and Broche grounds; magnificent assortment of patterns; very extra value at, yard, 75c.

Cotton Fabrics.

At 15c.: Value 29c. yard. Cotton Etamines; mercerized finish, 28 inches wide, in plain shades; solid colors with Persian borders and many fancy stripes and small effects; all white grounds with colored effects; an ideal fabric for shirt waist suits.

At 18c.: Value 35c. yard. Black Dimities with openwork stripes; a very pretty material and of fine quality.

At 18c.: Value 25c. yard. Silk Mulls in every imaginable color; 28 inches wide; a handsome fabric for evening or street costumes and waists.

At 25c.: Value 40c. yard. White Persian Mull of fine sheer cloth, 45 inches wide, almost as cheap as plain India linen; this is exceptional value for 25c.

First Floor.

Women's Suits in the Great Tuesday Sale.

Third Floor.

A few items—but my! what pricing! Newest styles for Spring—away below the level of usual early season values. The very garment you've been most interested in may be in the lot. We'll suit your taste and your purse this Tuesday.

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Mannish Suiting; blouse coat and triplicate shoulder cape, stitched belt and cuffs; flat tab collar of black peau de soie, lined with white peau de cygne, nine gore, with flaring skirt; side plaited seams, kilted at bottom...... $25.00

Women's Pedestrienne Suits, fancy mixtures, blouse coat with shoulder cape, effectively trimmed with piping of black and white silk, coat taffeta lined, seven gore, wide flaring yoke skirt, habit back, seams covered with broad stitched straps of self material; regularly $27.50...... $22.50

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Mannish Suiting, new effects; Semi-Norfolk Coat, side plaited front and back from yoke down; Bishop sleeve, turn-over cuffs; wide-flaring panel front skirt, hip yoke, semi-habit back, side plaited seams, kilted at bottom; value $29.75...... $25.00

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of very fine quality Mannish Suiting; blouse coat, side plaited front and back, Paquin sleeve, trimmed over shoulder with a broad stitched strap of black broadcloth; wide flaring panel front skirt; habit back; trimmed over hips with a broad stitched strap of black broadcloth, yoke effect...... $37.50

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of fine quality Mannish Suiting, in light gray, Oxford and blue; the new Corset Coat; all seams covered with stitched straps of self material, lined with a heavy grade of taffeta; nine gore flaring skirt, habit back, all seams covered with graduating stitched straps of self material; custom tailor finish...... $39.75

Final Week of the February Furniture.

Fifth Floor.

Five more days to buy good Furniture at a decided saving. Not just certain pieces, but all over the floor. Values blaze with brilliancy, styles that mirror correctness; rightly built but wrongly priced—if all we looked at was the worth of things.

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, handsomely designed frames, piano polish, spring edge, upholstered with moss and hair, damask or Verona covering; value $75.00...... $55.00

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, mahogany finish frames, handsomely carved, highly polished, best upholstering, covering of silk damask or embossed velour; value $98.00...... $72.00

Others reduced from $120.00 to $95.00

Others reduced from $135.00 to $105.00

Others reduced from $150.00 to $115.00 and upward

COUCHES, handsome golden oak frames, highly polished or finished with heavy fringe, diamond tufting, best upholstering, covered with best quality velour; value $20. $15.00

Others reduced from $29.75 to $17.50

Others reduced from $34.00 to $27.50

Others reduced from $42.00 to $37.50

BOX COUCHES, full size, tufted seats, patent self-opener, covered in all the latest shades of cretonne; value $9.75, at...... $8.00

Others reduced from $14.50 to $11.25

Others reduced from $16.50 to $12.50

Others reduced from $22.50 to $17.50

DRESSERS, in golden oak, curly birch, bird's-eye maple and mahogany, swell front, shaped plate mirror; value $33.00, at...... $25.00

Others reduced from $48.00 to $42.00

Others reduced from $58.00 to $50.00

Others reduced from $65.00 to $57.00

CHIFFONIERS, in golden oak, curly birch, bird's-eye maple and mahogany, full swell front, French legs, oval or shaped French bevel mirror; value $31.00, at...... $22.50

Others reduced from $32.00 to $25.00

Others reduced from $44.00 to $35.00

Others reduced from $56.00 to $45.00

SIDEBOARDS, in golden oak, 48 inches wide, pattern shaped mirror, swell front, silver drawer, long drawer and closets; value $29.25...... $19.50

Others reduced from $35.00 to $22.50

Others reduced from $46.00 to $37.50

Others reduced from $79.50 to $67.50

EXTENSION TABLES, in golden oak, 40-inch square top, 6 feet long, heavy fluted legs; value $9.00...... $6.50

Others reduced from $19.00 to $12.50

Others reduced from $33.00 to $27.00

Others reduced from $58.00 to $49.00

Tuesday's Emphatic Pricing of Model Foods.

Sixth Floor.

The sale of Royal Stuart Table Delicacies will run a lively race to-day with these "specials" from all quarters of the Model Food Store. You not only buy with profit to yourself—but you are thoroughly insured against inferior quality.

HAMS:—Swift's sugar cured, made from corn fed hogs; special, lb......13

BUTTER:—"Meadow Brook," made from the richest pure cream, received the same day as it is churned; 5-lb. stone crock......$1.44

PRUNES:—Thin skin, meaty Santa Clara, especially cured, large; family size 10-lb. net wood box......85

TEA:—Quality exceptional in Young Hyson, Green or Uncolored Japan, English Breakfast or Oolong, a scientific blend; 5-lb. caddy, $2.00; lb......45

COFFEE:—"Waverley Blend," genuine Arabian Mocha and fine Java, dry roast, ground fresh every morning; 10-lb. airtight drum, $2.45; 3 lbs., $1.25; lb......26

BREAKFAST FOOD:—Sterilized, contains all the valuable properties of wheat, easily assimilated; 2-lb. packages, dozen, $1.35; package......12

FLOUR:—"Royal Stuart," made from selected hard Minnesota Spring wheat, which contains more gluten than the Winter wheat; ⅛ sack, special......57

SUGAR:—Havemeyer & Elder's best Granulated; 5 pound bag for......22

OLIVE OIL:—"Royal Stuart," pure French, made from the first pressing of selected Queen Olives, light in color; quart, 65; pint, 37; ½ pint......23

SOAP:—Procter & Gamble's Ivory Soap; 5 cakes......18

TOMATOES:—Finest Jersey whole Tomatoes, cleanly and carefully packed, large cans; dozen, $1.30; can......11

PEAS:—"Royal Stuart" garden grown, medium size, natural flavor; dozen, $1.35; can......12

CORN:—"Celebrated" brand creamy white Sugar Corn, whole grains; dozen, $1.25; can......11

CANNED FRUIT:—California Extra Standard Lemon Cling Peaches......18

RICE:—Fancy Large Head California 3 lbs., 25; lb......9

BAKING POWDER:—"Stuart" strictly pure cream of tartar, guaranteed free from any adulteration; special, 1-lb. can......28

A Great Tuesday in Upholstery Clearance

Fourth Floor.

The splendid selling of last week depleted the stock of odds and ends—and made many new ones from the regular stock—enough to provide another day, another week of extraordinary upholstery pricing.

A glance at the values tells more than a page of type:—

ODD PAIRS LACE CURTAINS.

At ⅓ and ½ Regular Prices.

220 pairs, consisting of Cluny, Arabian, Brussels Point, Antique, Irish Point, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance and Nottingham Laces.

All $7.90 to $11.00 Curtains at, pair, $3.95

All $11.50 to $16.00 Curtains at, pair, $4.85

All $17.50 to $20.00 Curtains at, pair, $5.90

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS.

450 pairs of a reliable quality, with lace insertions and edges; full three yards long. Some are slightly soiled. For quick selling we have divided them into three lots and priced:—

Curtains that were $1.50 to $1.95 at $1.15

Curtains that were $1.95 to $2.65 at $1.60

Curtains that were $3.25 to $4.25 at $2.85

UNCOVERED SOFA CUSHIONS, 24 inch size; well filled with silk floss; regular price 59c., clearance price......39

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS.

Of fine Renaissance lace, exquisitely wrought designs, on extra quality French mull.

$7.95 to $12.50 Curtains now...$5.00

$12.75 to $15.50 Curtains now...$7.90

CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS.

310 pairs, in Snowflake and Grenadine Novelties, in lots of 1 to 4 pairs of a style. The values offered at the following prices represent a saving of fully one-third. Per pair,

$2.95, $2.50, $1.95, 98c.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Tapestry Squares, each......10

Remnants Drapery Fringe, yard......5

Remnants Silk Pillow Cord, yard......2

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special Prices. SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Seygard; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Bispham, Reiss, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 25, at 8—IL FLAUTO MAGICO (The Magic Flute). Sembrich, Homer, Seygard, Scheff, Bridewell, Marilly, and Gadski; Salignac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Reiss, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 26.—Georg Henschel's "Requiem."
Fri. Evg., Feb. 27, at 8—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dani, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 28, at 2—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Marilly; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 28, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special Prices. GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Burgstaller, Bispham, Elmblad, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Mar. 1, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Sembrich, (her last appearance this season at these concerts,) Bridewell; Dani, Scotti. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts | Last Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. Conductor, H. H. WETZLER. SOLOIST, MME. NORDICA
Seats 75 cts. to $1.50 at Ditson's and Box Office.

5th SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH......Director
Saturday Afternoon, February 28.
Soloist Mr. Charles Gilibert
Tickets $1.50 to 50c., at office, Musical Art Society, 362 5th Ave., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THIRD MONTH.
The Merry Musical Play, THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES

DALY'S......Seats Now Ready.
BURTON HOLMES
Mar. 5 & 6, Portugal; Mar. 12 & 13, Denmark; Mar. 19 & 20, Sweden; Mar. 26 & 27, Norway; April 2 & 3, Norway, (Midnight Sun.)

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 150TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE SILVER SLIPPER

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'WAY & 29 ST.
Mats. Thu. & Sat., 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Greatest Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Tel. 703-38
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,050-38. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON AT THREE O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL RECITAL BY THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PIANIST.
HAMBOURG.
Reserved seats 75c. to $1.50 at box office. KNABE PIANO USED.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev.8. Last Mat. Sat. at 2
LAST 8 Times MRS. FISKE
in MARY OF MAGDALA.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY, March 2.
The Bishop's Move. Sale opens Thurs.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Henry W. Savage presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
SULTAN OF SULU

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL | B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
—NOTICE! NO MATINEE TO-DAY—
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque, THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE
Next Thurs.—The Big Little Princess.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW MADISON SQ. GARDEN 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm., 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH.
YALE vs. COLUMBIA.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats 50c. extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Grander and more Successful than ever.
FLORODORA.
Prices 25,50,75, $1. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. SATURDAYS. | MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.
"Joy and rapture centres in Miss Cahill."—Times

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Eve. 8. Matinees Wed & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Eve.& Sat. Mat BEST SEATS, $1.50

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY BOWERY BURLESQUERS.
"SLUMMING"—Grand Vaudeville.

CIRCLE 60th St. & B'way. DAILY MATS, 2:15, Ev'gs. 8:15.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE Jean Marcel's Bas Reliefs & 10 other Star acts.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft.& Eve.—Full Orch.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAMS & WALKER "IN DAHOMEY"

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 8

14th St. Theatre, nr 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 WEEKS ONLY. The Smart Set 60 Colored Favorites.

GRAND - FIDDLE-DEE-DEE

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE in "The Cavalier."

H & S Hurtig & Seamon W. 125th St. | Mat. Klein, Ott Bros. & Nickerson; The Matthews & Harris, 4 Otts, m'w

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Mat. daily ex. Mon. 25c. HALL CAINE'S THE PENITENT

N E W STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

3RD AVE. NEXT 6 MAT. THURS. On The Suwanee River

WEST END | A Modern Magdalen.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..............Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin.
IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play.
THE UNFORESEEN
"A great success."—Herald.
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..............Manager
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..............Manager
WEDNESDAY MAT. OMITTED THIS WEEK.
75th Time Wednesday HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
Next Matinee Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
LAST WEEK—THE LITTLE PRINCESS.
DAILY MATS. This afternoon at 3. Saturday morning, 10:30.
Charles B. Dillingham's Production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Great Success,
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
With MILLIE JAMES as SARA CREWE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
☞ Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week.
"A RADIANT SUCCESS."
"IT SPARKLES."—Herald.
JAMES T. POWERS
IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production,
THE JEWEL OF ASIA
"Well staged, acted, and sung, and pleased its audience immensely."—Sun.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, Madison Av. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN..............Manager
Next HAMLET Matinee Tuesday, Mar. 3d.
Annual engagement of Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN
Management Daniel Frohman.
EVERY EVENING, 8. Mats. Saturdays, 2.
If I Were King.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way, at 8:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..............Manager
Eve., 8:15. Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:15.
"A roar of laughter."—Herald.
"Only big comedy hit of the season."—Sun.
Kirke La Shelle's production of the
Earl of Pawtucket
By Augustus Thomas.
With Elizabeth Tyree and Lawrence D'Orsay.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. sharp. Mat. To-morrow & Sat.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD. 8th Week.

ELMENDORF LECTURES AT CARNEGIE LYCEUM Every Tues. and Wed. in March at 4 P. M. | SUBJECTS: Mch. 3 and 4—MARTINIQUE. Mch. 10 and 11—LAND OF SHAKESPEARE. Mch. 17 & 18—IRELAND. Mch. 24 and 25—THE HIGH ALPS. Mch. 31 and April 1—SICILY AND CAPRI.
Tickets on sale at box office, also Manhattan Hotel and Ditson's.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42d St. Eve. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

Victoria. 42 St. B'y. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, Wed. & Sat. Mat. & Evg., Bosse's Farce, "Die Dragoner" (with Mr. v. Seyffertitz).

WISCONSIN CREW OUTLOOK.

Coach O'Dea Believes the 'Varsity Boat Will Be Faster Than Last Year.

Andrew O'Dea, Wisconsin's rowing coach, has started work with the crew candidates in preparation for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie in June. The following men of last year's 'Varsity are back: McComb, Stevenson, Gaffin, Jordan, Moffatt, and Mather. Lyman, Palmer, Steere, and Gibson are the absentees. Sawyer, last year's 'Varsity coxswain, will probably again be coxswain. From now on until outdoor practice is feasible the 'Varsity men will work on the rowing machines twice a week. There are at present twenty-four candidates. For the freshman crew there are about eighty candidates, and twenty-five candidates for the position of coxswain. The men will soon be divided into squads for practice on the machines.

The work on the water in the Spring will be aided by the new four-oared practice boats which will probably be added to the equipment of the navy. The management is now making arrangements for the building of the new shell which is to be modeled somewhat after the pattern of last year's boat. The interior bracings are to be changed a little and the washboards will be different.

Coach O'Dea has decided that it is not advisable to call out the junior law students this year. Enough material will be back from the crews of last year to warrant the absence of the law men from crew work. With six veterans and a lot of good men from the 1905 freshman boat O'Dea thinks that this year's 'Varsity will be faster than that of last season.

Schoolboy Athletes to Compete.

Close to forty schools will be represented in Columbia's third annual indoor interscholastic games on Saturday afternoon at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. From the entry list the meet promises to be the biggest schoolboy athletic affair ever held in this city. The entries received so far exceed those of last year. The increase is especially noticeable in out-of-town schools, so that the race for the banner to be given to the school scoring the most points will probably be very keen. Among the out-of-town schools that will be represented are Hill School, St. Paul's, Worcester High, Laurenceville, Betts Academy, Montclair High, Exeter, Temple Prep., East Orange High, Mackenzie, Morristown, Poughkeepsie Military Academy, Newark High, Pingry, and Mercersberg. The New York schools entered are De Witt Clinton, which won the banner last year; Horace Mann, Cutler, Hamilton Institute, Trinity, Barnard, Ethical Culture School, Adelphi, Erasmus Hall, Poly Prep., Brooklyn Latin School, Boys' High School, Berkeley, Columbia Institute, Chapin, Collegiate, Sachs, De La Salle, Columbia Grammar School, and Peter Cooper High School.

Amateur Handicap Billiards.

One of the closest games played so far in the amateur handicap 14.2 billiard tournament was decided last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. B. Adams, playing 140, and J. Keane, 165, were the contestants, and Adams just managed to gather in his allotted number of buttons with an unfinished run of 15, when Keane had tripped up after making a run of 13, which brought him within 2 points of the game. The scores:

Adams—0 1 17 1 1 1 0 0 1 [illegible] Total, 140; average, 2 34-58.

Keane—7 0 1 7 12 0 1 0 5 7 0 1 [illegible] Total, 163; average, 2 40-67.

The game to-night will be between J. Annis (155) and H. White (125).

SHOOTING AT BAY RIDGE

Over Six Thousand Targets Broken at Crescent A. C. Traps.

The Holiday Cup Was Won by A. R. Fish, with a Score of 25—Many Prizes Offered.

A new record for the Crescent Athletic Club traps at Bay Ridge was made in the holiday shoot of that organization yesterday, more than 6,000 targets being trapped in the course of the day's sport. The largest number ever trapped in any previous shoot was 5,000, made on Lincoln's Birthday.

There were thirty shooters in all, and the programme of events was remarkable on account of the numerous trophies which were offered for the day's competition. As usual, the Shooting Committee of the club provided a Holiday Cup and a number of prizes of lesser value, while three handsome trophies were offered by three members of the club—T. A. Stake, L. C. Hopkins, and F. T. Bedford, Jr. There were also two team matches, one with fourteen men on a side and one with nine.

The Holiday Cup was won by A. R. Fish, with the maximum score of 25 breaks. He had a handicap allowance of 3 targets and broke 23. The Stake trophy went to Dr. F. C. Raynor, after a tie with F. D. Mead, each making, with his handicap, the maximum score of 25. In the shoot-off Dr. Raynor scored the maximum again, but Mead made only 19.

The Hopkins trophy went to G. G. Stephenson, Jr., after a double tie and two shoot-offs. In the first trial for this cup Stephenson broke straight, making the maximum score of 25 without his handicap allowance of 2 targets, and in each of the two shoot-offs he broke 22, making a net score of 24. The Bedford trophy was won by D. C. Bennett, after a tie with A. A. Hegeman and Dr. H. L. O'Brien. The scores follow:

HOLIDAY CUP.
25 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
A. R. Fish	23	3	25	H. L. O'Brien	14	5	19
A. B. Rhett	19	5	24	D. U. B. Hegeman	16	3	19
A. A. Hegeman	19	5	24	H. Kryn	15	3	18
F. C. Raynor	17	6	23	C. A. Sykes	14	4	18
J. Lott	19	4	23	D. C. Bennett	13	5	18
L. M. Palmer	20	2	22	A. W. Palmer	14	3	17
C. H. Chapman	14	8	22	C. J. McDermott	12	5	17
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	19	2	21	F. D. Mead	10	7	17
R. E. Wigham	17	4	21	T. W. Stake	13	4	17
G. R. Meeker	16	5	21	W. W. Marshall	11	5	16
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	18	2	20	J. H. Jack	11	3	14
H. B. Vanderveer	16	4	20	G. H. Blake	4	10	14
L. C. Hopkins	16	4	20	F. B. Stephenson	12	1	13
C. G. Rasmus	15	4	19	G. E. Pool	9	3	12

STAKE TROPHY.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
F. C. Raynor	20	5	25	G. R. Meeker	16	5	21
F. D. Mead	18	7	25	L. M. Palmer	18	2	20
A. R. Fish	21	3	24	L. C. Hopkins	16	4	20
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	22	2	24	D. C. Bennett	15	5	20
E. H. Lott	21	3	24	C. J. McDermott	15	5	20
F. B. Stephenson	22	1	23	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	17	2	19
R. E. Wigham	19	4	23	H. L. O'Brien	14	5	19
C. G. Rasmus	19	4	23	A. W. Palmer	15	3	18
W. W. Marshall	18	5	23	H. B. Vanderveer	14	4	18
A. A. Hegeman	18	5	23	J. H. Jack	14	3	17
D. U. B. Hegeman	19	3	22	J. Lott	13	4	17
A. B. Rhett	17	5	22	H. Kryn	11	3	14
C. A. Sykes	17	4	21				

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
F. C. Raynor	17	8	25	F. D. Mead	12	7	19

HOPKINS TROPHY.
25 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	25	2	25	J. J. Keyes	19	2	21
D. V. B. Hegeman	22	3	25	C. A. Sykes	17	4	21
				A. W. Palmer	18	3	21
A. B. Rhett	22	5	25	H. L. O'Brien	16	5	21
G. R. Meeker	21	3	24	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	18	2	20
A. R. Fish	21	3	24	C. J. McDermott	15	5	20
J. Lott	19	4	23	J. H. Jack	16	3	19
W. W. Marshall	18	5	23	R. E. Wigham	15	4	19
C. H. Chapman	15	8	23	A. A. Hegeman	14	5	19
F. B. Stephenson	21	1	22				
L. M. Palmer	20	2	22	F. D. Mead	11	7	18
H. Kryn	19	3	22	G. E. Pool	14	3	17
C. G. Rasmus	18	4	22	H. B. Vanderveer	13	4	17
T. W. Stake	18	4	22				
D. C. Bennett	17	5	22	G. L. Blake	6	10	16
F. C. Raynor	16	6	22				

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	22	2	24	D. V. B. Hegeman	19	3	22
A. B. Rhett	19	5	24	G. R. Meeker	13	5	18

SECOND SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	22	2	24	A. B. Rhett	17	5	22

BEDFORD TROPHY.
25 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
A. A. Hegeman	20	5	25	A. W. Palmer	17	3	20
D. C. Bennett	20	5	25	G. R. Meeker	15	5	20
H. L. O'Brien	20	5	25	C. J. McDermott	15	5	20
C. G. Rasmus	19	4	23	J. Lott	15	4	19
R. E. Wigham	18	4	22	C. A. Sykes	14	4	18
F. D. Mead	15	7	22	H. B. Vanderveer	14	4	18
A. R. Fish	20	2	22	W. W. Marshall	13	5	18
L. M. Palmer	19	2	21	A. B. Rhett	13	5	18
D. V. B. Hegeman	18	3	21	H. Kryn	13	3	16
L. C. Hopkins	17	4	21	G. E. Pool	13	3	16
C. H. Chapman	13	8	21	J. H. Jack	13	3	16
F. B. Stephenson	19	1	20	F. C. Raynor	9	6	15
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	18	2	20				

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
D. C. Bennett	20	5	25	H. L. O'Brien	12	5	17
A. A. Hegeman	16	5	21				

TEAM MATCH.
15 targets.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
L. M. Palmer	13	H. Kryn	10
F. B. Stephenson	11	G. G. Stephenson	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12	D. V. B. Hegeman	11
J. J. Keyes	7	A. A. Hegeman	9
A. R. Fish	10	J. Lott	9
A. W. Palmer	10	W. W. Marshall	9
C. G. Rasmus	8	H. L. O'Brien	10
T. W. Stake	9	G. E. Pool	10
L. C. Hopkins	10	G. R. Meeker	9
D. C. Bennett	8	A. B. Rhett	10
C. A. Sykes	8	F. D. Mead	4
J. H. Jack	9	H. B. Vanderveer	7
C. H. Chapman	11	G. L. Blake	7
C. J. McDermott	8	R. E. Wigham	12
Total	133	Total	129

TEAM MATCH.
25 targets.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
F. T. Bedford	22	H. Kryn	20
A. R. Fish	20	W. J. McConville	16
J. Lott	18	A. L. Norris	17
H. B. Vanderveer	9	A. A. Hegeman	17
J. H. Jack	11	C. G. Rasmus	18
C. A. Sykes	19	C. J. McDermott	18
D. V. B. Hegeman	19	L. C. Hopkins	18
L. M. Palmer	20	F. B. Stephenson	20
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	20	T. W. Stake	16
Total	158	Total	155

TROPHY MATCH.
15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	14	1	15	G. H. Chapman	9	4	13
G. R. Meeker	12	3	15	G. E. Pool	8	3	11
A. W. Palmer	13	2	15	W. W. Marshall	6	5	11
A. B. Rhett	12	3	15	H. Kryn	9	2	11
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	13	1	14	H. L. O'Brien	8	3	11
				J. H. Jack	8	2	10
L. M. Palmer	13	1	14	F. D. Mead	4	4	8
				T. W. Stake	5	3	8
R. E. Wigham	11	2	13	L. C. Hopkins	5	2	7

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	14	1	15	A. B. Rhett	10	3	13
A. W. Palmer	13	2	15	G. R. Meeker	7	3	10

TROPHY MATCH.
15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
D. V. B. Hegeman	13	2	15	C. A. Sykes	11	2	13
T. W. Stake	13	2	15	A. A. Hegeman	10	3	13
H. B. Vanderveer	13	2	15	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	11	1	12
W. J. McConville	12	2	14	H. Kryn	10	2	12
				L. C. Hopkins	10	2	12
J. H. Jack	12	2	14	F. B. Stephenson	11	0	11
A. R. Fish	12	2	14	L. M. Palmer	9	1	10
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12	1	13	E. H. Lott	7	2	9
J. Lott	11	2	13	C. G. Rasmus	5	2	7

SHOOT-OFF—SAME CONDITIONS.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
D. V. B. Hegeman	13	2	15	H. B. Vanderveer	7	2	9
T. W. Stake	13	2	15				

TROPHY MATCH.
15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
W. J. McConville	11	2	13	A. L. Norris	8	3	11
A. R. Fish	11	2	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	9	1	10
H. B. Vanderveer	10	2	12	A. A. Hegeman	7	3	10
H. Kryn	10	2	12	J. H. Jack	7	2	9
J. Lott	9	3	12				

Straight Rail Billiard Tournament.

A straight-rail handicap tournament for amateur billiardists has been arranged for March, to be held in Clarence E. Green's Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Green has offered the chief trophy, and other prizes will be given. The entries will close on Monday evening, March 2. The first games will be played the following Wednesday evening. At least a dozen entries are expected, and the contest will be for the championship of Greater New York. It will be conducted along similar lines to the amateur handicap pool tournament.

SPEEDWAY SPORT ENDS

Only Two Hours' Sleighing Yesterday Before Sun Melts Snow.

Senator Mills, Driven by A. B. Gwathmey, Defeats Nathan Straus's Cobwebs in Two of Three Heats.

For two hours before noon yesterday there was good sleighing on the Speedway, but as the sun rose higher the snow melted away so rapidly that the last of the gathering of enthusiasts found it difficult to pick their way back to the stables without scraping over a bare road and pavement. The sport while it lasted, however, was of the best. Senator Mills, A. B. Gwathmey's new trotter; Cobwebs, 2:12, driven by Nathan Straus, and the unbeaten Queen Wilkes, driven by E. E. Smathers, proved the centre of attraction. Ever since the opening of the Speedway Mr. Straus and Mr. Gwathmey have been the most persistent racers, but honors have been somewhat one-sided until Mr. Gwathmey added the Senator to his string of fast steppers. The Electrite trotter defeated the crack pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼, the first time he stepped on the Speedway.

Mr. Gwathmey built his hopes of a victory over Cobwebs on the Senator, but the opportunity for a brush did not come until yesterday morning, when it was arranged between the owners to step three heats. After a couple of warming up jogs the Senator started, but Cobwebs in getting away made a short break. In an instant he was on his feet again, and with one of his old time rushes was soon on even terms with his rival. Then the two horses trotted like a pair in double harness down almost to the finish, when Senator Mills attempted to step out in front by making a desperate spurt. Cobwebs was equal to the occasion, and in the last few strides gained a short lead and passed the post with half a length to the good. In the second heat Senator Mills turned the tables, and, taking the lead at the quarter post, was never headed. The final showed both horses off to their best advantage, as it was a horse race from the word go, but Cobwebs lacked speed in the final dash, and was beaten out by his younger rival by a narrow margin.

George Spear drove the pacer Amokin, 2:11¼, in a pretty race against the trotter King, 2:10¼, with David Lamar handling the ribbons, and although the latter got a poor start, recovered lost ground and had the race won before the head of the stretch was reached. Nathan Straus's trotter Ted, 2:15¼, established a remarkable record for himself by defeating the crack pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼, driven by Frank Darrin, and Amokin. Trainer Sullivan handled the ribbons, and in the first heat with Amokin stepped home an open length in front of the pacer. Bell Boy joined in the second heat, and some difficulty was experienced in getting the trio away. When they were finally started Amokin rushed away and set a furious pace to the first quarter post, where Bell Boy and Ted reached even terms. Ted had the centre of the road with a pacer on either side of him, and it was anybody's race as the stretch was entered. Nearing the finish an attempt was made to pocket Ted, but he was too quick for his rivals and stepped out in front just in time to avoid being cut off, and as he dashed by the post showed a lead of half a length.

George Grote, driving the trotter Ed Gay, won and lost a brush in company with the trotter Kalassa, driven by W. A. Northrup. Sally Simpson, David Lamar's trotting mare, with a mark of 2:11¼, had a trifle too much speed for the pacer Miss Eunice, 2:19¼, driven by George Coleman, and the trotter Banning, driven by Charles Ferguson, scored three straight heats against Robert C. Kramer's bay trotting gelding Dunstan.

HARVARD WINS AT HOCKEY.

Heavy Crimson Hockey Team Easily Defeats Brown at St. Nicholas Rink.

Harvard's heavyweight hockey team played Brown last night at St. Nicholas Rink, and added one more to the yet unbroken string of Crimson victories. The score was 6 to 0 in Harvard's favor, and all the goals were made in the second half. Harvard played with the same team that defeated Yale on Saturday, and with the tailenders to contend against last night, she endeavored to put up scientific hockey in the first half. The result was some good passing, and fair team work, but no goals. In the second half the Crimsons abandoned hockey altogether, and used their weight until Brown's lighter team was tired out. While Brown lasted, however, she made a strong defense, and Francis at goal made many good stops. Harvard's strength lay in Manning and Carr, who played goal and point, and Lovering and Souther did excellent forward work.

The game was rough, and at various times in the second period half of the men on each team were sprawling about on the ice. In the first half Lovering was put off the ice for tripping, and in the second Carr broke a skate, causing a delay of ten minutes.

The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
Manning	Goal	Francis
Carr	Point	Carpenter
Clothier	Cover point	Judah
Foster	Forward	Marble
Souther	Forward	Hunt
Lovering	Forward	McKinney
Macleod	Forward	Chase

Goals for Harvard—Souther, (2,) Lovering, Clothier, Foster. Referee—L. De Cassanova, Hockey Club of New York.

RACES IN CLERMONT RINK.

There were no records broken in the racing yesterday at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn, but the big crowd there saw some exciting finishes. The best time made was 2:58 1-5 for the one-mile handicap, which O. Dorlon won last night. Dorlon and Harry P. McDonald started from scratch, and the former, who has only recently come to the front as a skater, won out easily, McDonald giving up in the stretch. W. R. Lee, who had a handicap of 100 yards, was third. Dorlon now ranks next to Arthur Yale Sarony, but he will have to do five or six seconds better than he did last night to be considered in the same class with the speedy N. Y. A. C. skater. The summaries for last night's races were:

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by H. McKeefrey, (120 yards;) second, C. Dietrich, (120 yards;) third, J. J. Clark, (10 yards.) Time—3:07 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by O. Dorlon; second, H. P. McDonald; third, W. R. Lee, 100 yards. Time—2:58 1-5.

J. J. Clark won the mile Class B handicap in the afternoon with 30 yards. Harold See, who skated from scratch, caught his man in the third lap, but fell and retired from the race. E. A. Taylor, the other scratch man, finished fourth. J. Morrowe won the half-mile novice race. The summaries for the afternoon were:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by J. Morrowe; second, W. J. Brett; third, J. E. English. Time—1:44 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by J. J. Clark, (30 yards;) second, M. H. McKeefrey, (120 yards;) third, S. Kirk, (120 yards.) Time—3:07 1-5.

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COMPROMISE IN BOWLING

National Organization Restricts the Weight of the Ball.

Places Limit at 16½ Pounds—New York Bowlers Will Not Enter National Tournament.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—At its first session to-day the American Bowling Congress adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the maximum weight of bowling balls shall not exceed sixteen and one-half pounds. This will permit the loading of the ball with a pound or two of lead, as the largest size regulation wooden ball weighs only 15½ pounds.

In the discussion over the weight of the ball Dr. Timm of New York made a hard fight against the recommendation of the committee for a 16½-pound ball, but he voted almost alone, sentiment among the Western bowlers being overwhelmingly in favor of the loaded ball.

Dr. Timm intimated that New York bowlers will never enter the National tournaments as long as the loaded ball is used. He did not say, however, that they would withdraw from the congress.

The recommendation that the minimum weight of pins shall be 3 pounds 2 ounces was adopted without opposition. Several minor changes were adopted. One of them was that a team, to be eligible to compete in American Bowling Congress games, must have a practice night at least once in two weeks or roll in one or more leagues at least once in two weeks.

Cleveland was selected for the next national congress. The vote was: Cleveland, 91; Milwaukee, 85; Louisville, 40. The election of the tournament city was taken up under a suspension of the rules on motion of Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who placed his city in nomination.

Thomas R. Gordon put Louisville in nomination. His speech was a eulogy of Southern hospitality and Louisville's reputation for giving visitors a good time. B. F. Sawyer was the spokesman for Cleveland, arguing that his city was the middle ground of Eastern and Western bowlers.

It was not expected that the selection of the city for the 1904 tournament would be reached before Thursday, and for this reason some of the delegates were not prepared for the precipitation of the question. Indianapolis took a neutral position, dividing her twelve votes equally among the candidates. Chicago divided her big batch of votes between Milwaukee and Cleveland.

While the vote was being canvassed W. J. Kenna made a motion that teams used for advertising purposes be tabooed by the American Bowling Congress. The motion was lost. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers. The Cleveland boomers say that they will have $3,000 guarantee prize money for their tournament.

Three hundred delegates and bowlers were present when the first session of the Congress opened. President Bookwalter, Mayor of Indianapolis, presided and welcomed the guests.

A discussion arose as to the time when the Committee on Revision of the Constitution should make its report. The committee consists of William Bosson of this city, Chairman; G. M. Stearns of Des Moines, and G. Laugheney of Chicago. Robert Brown of Louisville wanted the committee to make its report a year hence, but the sentiment of the congress was that it should report Thursday.

Secretary Samuel Karpf and Treasurer G. M. Stearns made their annual reports. Mr. Karpf made one important suggestion along the line of increasing the membership and revenues of the congress. It was that bowling clubs be admitted to membership and that their dues be placed at $1 per year. Treasurer Stearns's report showed that there is a balance of $272 in the Treasury.

The Congress then adjourned until 10 A. M. Thursday, when officers will be elected.

At the opening of the fourth annual National bowling tournament to-night at Tomlinson Hall, 1,200 people were present. Mayor Bookwalter of Indianapolis and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee made short addresses. Mayor Rose congratulated the Cleveland bowlers, who were successful in securing the next annual congress, and added that one year hence Milwaukee would be aggressively in the race for the National Congress.

Mayor Bookwalter then called the names of the men who were to roll the first balls down the alleys, and so open the tournament, and as the gong sounded there stood at the head of the ten alleys, each with a ball in his hand, the following: Mayor Rose, Milwaukee; W. V. Thompson, Chicago; Samuel Karpf, Dayton, Ohio; Frank Pasdeloup, Chicago; Mayor Bookwalter, Indianapolis; Dr. Timm, New York; Thomas Curtiss, Brooklyn; President Laugheney, Chicago; John York, Cleveland; G. M. Stearns, Des Moines, Iowa.

Down the alleys the ten balls rolled and a shout went up when the balls of Mayor Bookwalter, Mayor Rose, and Thomas Curtiss "noodled." Secretary Karpf made the record with nine pins down.

Invest $20.00 and save $40.00. Sounds like an oil prospectus, but it is a plain fact; the goods prove it. They are exhibited on our second floor front. They are last spring and summer's materials, and were owned by a New York leading tailor. Our price for Suit or Overcoat to order $20.00; Coat and Vest, $15.00; trousers, $5.00. There is no risk in making the experiment, as it's money back for the asking. We consider it the greatest inducement ever offered for fine materials. Sale ends Saturday.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY'S DINNER IN LONDON

A Brilliant Gathering in Honor of Washington's Birthday.

Cordial Welcome for President Francis of St. Louis Exposition—He Asks Britain to Help Make the Fair a Success.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The dinner given to-night by the American Society here in honor of Washington's Birthday was the occasion for a brilliant assemblage, the chief feature of which was the welcome given to D. R. Francis, ex-United States Secretary of the Interior and President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the wishes of success to the Exposition expressed by the speakers.

The Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Londonderry, members of the Cabinet, officially voiced the good-will of the British Government, while such representative Britishers as the Lord Mayors of London and Bristol, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Lord Strathcona, Lord Rothschild, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Charles Dilke, J. H. Dalziel, Sir Thomas Dewar, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Ebenezer Parkes, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Joseph Walton all gave expression to their hearty wishes.

Among the well-known Americans present were Ambassador Choate, Consul General Henry Clay Evans, Stanford Newel, (Minister to the Netherlands,) John Barrett, T. W. Cridler, Lord Fairfax, Melville E. Stone, Col. Hunsiker, Halsey C. Ives of the St. Louis Exposition, Capt. Piper, (Deputy Police Commissioner of New York,) all the United States Embassy staff, and many foreign representatives of the St. Louis Exposition. Signor Marconi was also present and received attention scarcely second to that paid to the President of the St. Louis Exposition.

The Duke of Devonshire, in proposing the toast, "The President of the United States," referred to Mr. Roosevelt as a man who had made his mark as a successful civil service reformer, a great administrator, a gallant military leader, and an eminent statesman. In Mr. Roosevelt, said his Grace, he saw an intelligent and earnest friend of England, adding:

"Never in any previous time have Anglo-American relations been more cordial. Both peoples are in fairly good humor with themselves, and so it is unlikely that they should be in bad humor with each other.

"I welcome the tendency on the part of the United States to take a larger and keener interest in affairs outside the American continent."

Ambassador Choate, following in the same strain, declared that any kind of war on any kind of subject between Great Britain and America would be not only a great calamity but an unspeakable crime.

Mr. Francis eloquently described the motive and scope of the St. Louis Exposition. He gave detailed figures showing the care with which money is being expended in order to make every phase of the exhibition perfect and useful to the European exhibitors and visitors, in short, "a golden milestone in the highway of human progress and a coronation of civilization." He referred to the first great international exhibition in London. Since then, Mr. Francis continued, England had always been fully represented at every universal exposition. He urged that this country should not be behindhand at St. Louis, where, he said, "No guest will be more welcome," adding:

"I feel some delicacy in referring to our consanguinity as a motive which should impel you to be an active participant at the feast of which your kinsmen are the host. Nor would it be becoming in the President of this universal exhibition to designate as the seat of honor the place at the table to be occupied by the mother country. You need no assurance, however, from the exposition management, nor from the head of our Government, nor from the American people, that no one could honor us more nor any one be given precedence over you.

"We feel justified in predicting that the attendance at the exhibition will not only be universal from within the limits of our country, extensive and populous as it is, but that the citizens of every civilized country of the globe will visit us in representative numbers, attracted as they will be, not only by the merit of the exhibition, but by the desire to see in their own abode a people who within the past half decade have started out upon a new policy, taken up new problems, and assumed new responsibilities, a people whose example and influence command and merit observance and study, a people whose reputation for hospitality is whole-souled and proverbial."

John Barrett proposed the health of "The British Exhibitor," and in the course of his remarks urged the United Kingdom to make of the St. Louis Exposition another Durbar.

Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward John Poynter (President of the Royal Academy) replied, promising their assistance in making the British exhibit a success.

RECEIVED BY QUEEN HELENA.

She Gives a Private Audience to a Number of Americans—Grand Court Ball Follows.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Queen Helena to-day received in private audience the following Americans:

Mrs. Frank Morris Avery, Chicago.
Miss Halstead Boyland, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham, Philadelphia.
Mrs. and Miss Gaw, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Rome.
Miss Harrison, Baltimore.
Miss Pendleton, sister of the ex-United States Minister at Berlin.
Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Rome.
Mrs. George Lee Peabody, Boston.
William Appleton Potter, brother of Bishop Potter.
Miss Marion H. Simmons.
Leonard M. Thomas, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome.
Robert M. Winthrop, Secretary of the United States Legation at Brussels.
Miss Ives Goddard, Providence.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holland.
Mrs. Kermeys, New York.
Mrs. A. P. Woodworth, New York.
Miss Ethel Brewsson, New York.

The five last named were also presented to the Queen mother. All the Americans afterward participated in a Court ball, which assumed special importance, as it was the first to which foreigners have been admitted in the course of the present reign.

The Queen conversed lengthily with the Americans, inquiring of Mr. Potter after his brother, Bishop Potter, whom, she said, she knew well by reputation. Queen Helena congratulated Secretary Thomas on his appointment to the Rome Embassy, and chatted at some length with Mrs. Avery about children.

The ball was a great function. The members of the Diplomatic Corps and the leaders of Roman society were among the 2,000 guests.

IRISH GUARDS AT CITY HALL.

"Battery Dan" Finn's Defiance While Surrounded by Grenadiers.

The First Ward Irish Guard, to the number of 200, carried City Hall by assault yesterday, and, in the absence of all the city officials, overran the building and had their pictures taken on the front steps. The guardsmen wore bearskin hats and regimental clothes, and many were armed with peculiar weapons popular in ante-bellum days.

"Battery Dan" Finn, Tammany leader of the First District, was in the centre of a group of grenadiers when asked about the rumors that a fight would be made against his leadership. He shouted:

"Let them come on! I'll fight them all. The City Hall steps is a good place to defy them, ain't it?"

Then the marchers started for New Dorp, S. I., to celebrate Washington's Birthday.

PRINCETON PRIZE CONTESTS.

Debates and Gymnastic Exercises—Indoor Shot-Putting Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated here to-day with the usual literary and gymnastic exercises. Quite a large number of visitors were in town to witness the different events and the students were released from all scholastic duties. The class of 1876 prize debate was held in Alexander Hall this morning on the question, "Resolved, That experience has shown the feasibility of maintaining the Monroe Doctrine." On the affirmative were G. L. Burton and G. S. Hornblower; on the negative A. S. Phillips and J. E. Steen. The prize of about $100 was awarded to G. S. Hornblower of New York City. At the oratorical contest in the Gymnasium, the prize was awarded to J. Lithgow Semple, 1905, of Philadelphia, the subject of his essay being "The Growth and Importance of Arbitration."

In the afternoon the gymnastic team gave an exhibition and the freshman-sophomore wrestling matches were held. The freshmen secured the wrestling matches by winning the middle and heavyweight events. In the lightweight, Gaines, 1905, threw McCarthy, 1906, in 30 seconds. In the middleweight, T. F. Gray, 1906, threw V. Stuart, 1905, in 5:30 in the second round, and in the heavyweight, N. B. Tooker, 1906, threw W. W. Bishop, 1905, in 17:00 in the second round. In the indoor high jump, R. H. Gaines, 1906, easily won at 5 feet 8 inches, while in the shot putting, John R. De Witt broke the university indoor record with a put of 42 feet 4½ inches.

PATRIOTS' DESCENDANTS DINE.

Sons of the Revolution Observe the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

The Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York celebrated the one hundred and seventy-first anniversary of the birth of George Washington last night with a dinner at Delmonico's. The souvenirs of the occasion, by permission of Frederic MacMonnies, were miniature reproductions in bronze of his statue of Nathan Hale. The ices were served in pasteboard block houses of the Revolutionary style.

Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, President of the society, presided. The first speaker was the Rev. Thomas Edward Green, who, speaking of the high character of Washington, said that if he were with us to-day he would preach the high principles of unselfishness. Looking the workingman in the face, he would tell him, said Dr. Green, that in a land of liberty he had no right to say that other men must work as it pleases him, but that all men may work as they choose.

Hamilton Wright Mabie spoke to the toast, "Then and Now." He was followed by Col. George E. Pomeroy, who responded to the toast, "Washington's Influence in the Founding of a Great State." The society's awards of gold, silver, and bronze medals for the best essays written by students in the State colleges and High Schools were announced last night as follows:

Gold Medal—Henry C. Moses, Jr., College of the City of New York. Silver Medal—Leonard Felix Field, Columbia. Bronze Medal—Abraham Rockmar, College of the City of New York.

Gold Medal—Arthur A. Allen, Buffalo Central High School. Silver Medal—Henry Hudson, Jamestown High School. Bronze Medal—Bennett Davis, Matten Park High School, Buffalo.

CONTINENTAL CELEBRATIONS.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—About two hundred Americans of this city celebrated Washington's Birthday with a supper and dance at the Kaiserhof. Ambassador Tower presided.

A musical entertainment preceded the dancing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—Ambassador McCormick and Mrs. McCormick held a reception for Americans to-day in honor of Washington's Birthday.

About sixty persons were present.

D. A. R. CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Two Sharp Debates Mark the First Day's Proceedings—Lively Contest for the Presidency Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The twelfth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in this city to-day. About 1,000 delegates and alternates from all the States in the Union attended.

The Congress will be in session throughout this week and already bids fair to be marked by several warm contests, the principal one being over the office of President General. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks is a candidate to succeed herself for the second time, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Donald MacLean, both of New York City, will be conspicuous opponents. The election will occur Thursday.

The features of the proceedings to-day were the address of welcome of President General Fairbanks, the response by Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery of Oregon, and the ceremony of raising on the site of the Memorial Continental Hall the flag presented to the society by the Sons of the American Revolution of Washington.

Mrs. Fairbanks referred to the influx of Italians, Bohemians, Poles, and Russians to New York City, and said that the greatest aspiration should be to stop the attachment of the name of any other nationality to the word American.

There was a lively tilt in the afternoon over the question of seating on the floor of the Congress all the State Vice Regents as the alternates to the State Regents. It was finally voted to seat the Vice Regents in the absence of the Regents.

Mrs. Harriet Baird Huey, a former Regent of Pennsylvania, moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate certain statements made concerning the Independence Hall Chapter of Pennsylvania. The case involves a local issue in the chapter and statements made before the National Board regarding remarks attributed to Mrs. Huey. The motion was tabled by a vote of 335 to 151.

Local patriotic bodies assisted in the flag-raising ceremonies.

FROM THE COLLIER ALEXANDER.

Four of the Drifting Vessel's Crew Picked Up—Systematic Search Begun.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—The schooner D. H. Rivers, from Trinidad, Capt. E. C. Peck, has arrived with four of the crew of the United States collier Alexander aboard. The Alexander broke her shaft on the 10th of February. Five of the officers and petty officers of the Alexander volunteered to man a small boat and search for help. Forty-eight hours after leaving the collier they were picked up by the schooner Rivers.

The four seamen who came to this port are Peter McGlinchey, boatswain; L. Reynolds, paymaster; Harry Ross, quartermaster, and John Staunchon, second assistant engineer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary Moody to-day had word that all three of the relief ships sent out to search for the missing collier Alexander had started on their mission, the Prairie from Galveston, the Topeka from Kingston, Jamaica, and the Hannibal from Norfolk. The three vessels will act in conjunction with the Lebanon, already under way, and by following a system of converging lines it is expected that they will soon discover the drifting ship.

OHIO RIVER FLOODS WHEAT.

Stream Fifteen Miles Wide at Some Points, Covering Thousands of Acres of Grain.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—Floods from tributary streams have converted the Ohio River into a sea. In some places between here and Paducah, Ky., the river is fifteen miles wide. Thousands of acres of wheat are under water. On the Indiana side, opposite Owensborough, Ky., the land is covered for a distance of seven miles.

The river was at forty feet at 10 o'clock this morning and was rising slowly. Steamboats cannot land at many points along the river because of the high water, and this causes hardships in communities where they depend on the boats for transportation and mails.

EARTHQUAKES IN GUAM.

HONOLULU, Feb. 23.—Naval Governor Seaton Schroeder of the Island of Guam, who has arrived here, reports the occurrence of a severe and prolonged series of earthquakes, which raised the level of the island six inches. The shocks were accompanied by loud subterranean rumblings.

The Solace on her arrival here smashed into the naval wharf, doing some damage. She reported that during the voyage S. Locascio, a bandmaster, returning from Guam, jumped overboard while insane. He was rescued, but died on Feb. 10.

Another Ballot in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 23.—The twenty-ninth joint ballot for United States Senator, taken by the Legislature at noon to-day, resulted as follows: Long Term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Du Pont, 8; Higgins, 2; Willard Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 21. Short Term—Addicks, 10; Higgins, 8; Harry A. Richardson, 2; William S. Hilles, 2; Richard R. Kenney, (Dem.,) 21. No election.

MR. HOAR ON WASHINGTON

Draws a Lesson for the Present from the Great Leader's Life.

Tells Chicagoans Also That He Believes Their City Is Foremost in the Virtue of Public Spirit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered an address on "Washington" at the Auditorium this afternoon before the Union League Club members and their friends. Patriotic songs were sung by the audience.

Senator Hoar began with a tribute to the city, saying:

"Chicago is conspicuous among the great cities of the world for many things. In two things she stands unrivaled.

"Great as she is to-day, wonderful as has been her past, yet she is, beyond all other communities, the city of the future. She may well look forward with an assured and sober confidence to the time when the sceptre, which passed away from Rome, shall pass away from London also, and shall be within her grasp.

"Chicago is foremost among American cities, foremost, so far as I know, among the cities of the world, in the great virtue of public spirit. If we can judge by the report of her, the citizen of Chicago seems to feel, to a degree not found elsewhere, that her honor is his honor, that her prosperity is his prosperity, and that all he is and has is at her service. It is of this temper that civic greatness is born."

He devoted much of his address to the character of Washington as seen by foreign and American observers, and compared him to King Alfred and the Duke of Wellington as of kindred nature. He then drew from the life of Washington lessons for Americans of to-day.

"Washington's virtues were the cornerstone virtues," he said. "They were the virtues which lie at the foundation of all civil society as well as of noble individual character. It is not these which commonly excite the imagination or strike the fancy. We do not find that veracity, judgment, prudence, disinterestedness, justice, sobriety, stir the blood and quicken the pulse when we talk of them. But they are the virtues to which human life owes its safety and human society its civilization.

"There are young men before me who I am sure aspire to take hereafter an honorable part in the service of the country. What your country has given you you mean to return again to her. You mean, in the simple language of the oath taken by the humblest official, 'to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic.'

"The foreign enemy is not likely to put your manhood to any severe proof, or it will be a proof of your physical courage alone. The enemy that will demand your moral courage for the encounter is the domestic enemy. He will appear under many names, in various guises.

"But the unerring test by which you will detect him will be by comparing his principles, purposes, and character with those of George Washington. If any man tell you that the counsels of George Washington have grown musty and rusty; that they are not for large nations, but only for little ones—mark and distrust that man as the domestic enemy of your country.

"He may be sincere; he may be misguided; he may be carried away by a spasm of popular excitement; he may be obeying the behest of party. But, none the less, indeed all the more for that, is he the dangerous enemy of the peace and prosperity of the United States.

"Temptations will come to us and party spirit, like Satan sitting at the ear of Eve, will speak again its baleful counsel in the ear of the people. Popular excitement will be kindled by the lust of empire and passion for conquest. The eyes of the people may be dazzled for a time by a false and tinsel military glory.

"But while the portrait of Washington hangs in every village; while his statues adorn our chief cities; while his monument is found in every State; while his life is on the shelf of every home; while the detail of his great career is studied in every university; while his image is in the heart of every youth, the people will come back again to the wise, sober, and just counsel, in following which lies the path to a true glory and a true safety.

"Who ever thinks of George Washington as stooping to consider popularity or public sentiment or political or personal advantage to himself by pleasing the people when he had to determine a question of duty? He was as unmoved by the breeze of popular opinion as the summit of the mountain that bears his name. It is for that reason that the reverence in which his countrymen hold him is as enduring and as unshaken as the mountain summit.

"I am no blind worshipper of the past. I do not believe that renown and grace are dead. I am no pessimist or alarmist. I am certainly no misanthropist. While there are many men who have served their country better in their generation than I have in mine, I yield to no man in love for the Republic or in pride in my country and in my countrymen who are making to-day her honorable history.

"We may err in our day. Our fathers erred in theirs. Yet our generation is better than those who went before it. The coming generations will be better than we are. The republic where every man has his share in the government is better than the monarchy, or the oligarchy, or the aristocracy. Our Republic is better than any other republic. To-day is better than yesterday, and to-morrow will be better than to-day.

"But while each generation has its own virtues, each generation has its own dangers, and its own mistakes, and its own shortcomings.

"The orator of to-day puts his emphasis on glory, on empire, on power, on wealth. We live under, and love, and we still shed our heart's blood for the same flag which floated over our fathers and for which they were ready to die. But it sometimes seems that the flag has a different meaning, whether it float over the Capitol or the ship of war, or the regiment on the march, or the public assembly. We no longer speak of it, except coldly and formally, as the symbol of liberty; but only as the symbol of power or of a false, cheap, tinsel glory.

"While, as I said, I have a profound respect for the opinion of my countrymen, it is not for that opinion formed in excitement or in haste or under pressure of political necessity. It is for the opinion formed, as Washington formed his, soberly, quietly, calmly, through sober second thought.

"Another lesson the Republic may learn from Washington is its sensitiveness to the individual touch. I do not think that it would be true if I were to say that the moral power of a single will and a single character is as strong in a popular Government as in a monarchy or a despotism. But I am sometimes tempted to say so when I think of the many instances where the whole current of our history has been turned by one man.

"The fate of the Nation depends in the last resort on individual character. Everything in human government, like everything in individual conduct, depends in the end upon the sense of duty. Whatever safeguards may be established, however complicated or well adjusted the mechanism, you come to a place somewhere where safety depends upon somebody having the will to do right when it is in his power and may be his interest to do wrong.

"You may multiply election officers and returning boards, you may provide for an appeal to courts of first resort or last resort. But in the end you must come somewhere to a point where the sense of public duty is stronger than party spirit, or your election is but a sort of fighting, or, if not that, a sort of cheating.

"The same thing is true of the individual voter or of the legislator who is to elect the Senator, or the Governor who is to appoint the Judge, or the executive officer, or the Judge who is to interpret the Constitution or the statute and decide the cause, or the juror who is to find the fact. On these men depend the safety and the permanence of the Republic. On these men depend life, liberty, and property.

"And yet each of them has to make that choice. Each has to decide whether he will be influenced by ambition or by party spirit or the desire for popular favor or the fear of popular disfavor or the love of money on the one side or by the sense of duty on the other.

"Washington has but one lesson for us; one lesson for the country; one lesson for each of his countrymen. It is the old lesson, older than history, old as creation. That is that justice, veracity, unselfishness, character, lie at the foundation of all national and all individual greatness. Justice and freedom are the parents of fate. To the larger and surer vision there is no such thing as fortune. Where these are we have no need to concern ourselves with what the day may bring forth. The product of the eternities will be secure."

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REFORMERS ASSAILED BY PROHIBITIONISTS

The Mayor and the District Attorney Referred to as Perjurers.

Addresses of the Rev. Charles A. Crane of Boston and the Rev. C. H. Meade at a Conference.

"Perjurers" and "vipers" were some of the names by which Mayor Low and District Attorney Jerome were referred to by the Rev. Charles A. Crane, pastor of the People's Tabernacle, Boston, in his address before the Prohibition Conference in Tuxedo Hall last evening, and "Amens" were shouted from all parts of the hall by men and women auditors. The speaker referred also in plain terms to several Methodist Bishops who, he said, were gifted with the habit of "straddling" questions that concerned liquor license.

"Political Infidelity" was the title of the lecture, and the Rev. Mr. Crane acknowledged that when he tackled a subject of that kind he had neither the time nor the inclination to mince words. The meeting was attended by a very large gathering, made up almost entirely of Prohibitionists, and the speakers were applauded frequently.

The Rev. C. H. Mead presided, and said at the outset that the fight of the Prohibitionists was not with the rumseller, but the voter. "The drunkard," he said, "is the last link in the chain; the voter is the first link. Frequently the voter prays to God to save the drunkard when he, the voter could save him by voting right. Either somebody is doing some mighty crooked praying or some mighty crooked voting, one or the other. And now we've got to get right at this question; we have either got to fish or cut bait."

The speaker reverted to city politics, and said that New Yorkers at the latest municipal election "voted for reform and got it good and hard." "Now," he continued, "these Methodist ministers and others are grunting and groaning over the mistake they made the same as if they had the colic. I hope to the Lord they have got it."

The Rev. Mr. Crane was introduced as a "Royal Prohibition Craze." He touched upon a few of the salient features of the life of George Washington, and said that the Father of His Country was a failure in many ways judged by modern standards, for he scorned to do many things that the modern statesman seemed to think the correct thing to do.

"By process of law," he said, "the rankest anarchy is being practiced in this country. There has come a time when the executive, from Coroner right up to President, does not hesitate to usurp the functions of the judiciary. This arbitrary decision, whether or not to enforce certain laws may lead to the eventual overthrow of the Republic.

"In New York there is a species of political infidelity on the part of your Mayor and your District Attorney. I make no personal allusions, but, if I should swear to enforce the law when I took office, and then did not do so, I would call myself a perjurer. I do not wish to call names, but when I think of that passage in Scripture which speaks of 'ye generation of vipers' I should think of your Mayor and your District Attorney.

"The laws are there to be enforced, and yet you have elected some little hired hands, and they strut around any say they will enforce such of the laws as they please. The voters wanted Tammany Hall killed in the name of God and the saloons opened in the name of the Grand Old Party! [Laughter and applause.] A wise man gets an idea in the head and the fool gets it in the neck. These people to whom I refer have got the idea of reform not in the head, but in the neck."

A conference of the Prohibitionists was held in the hall in the afternoon. The conference was called by a committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the New York Prohibition County Committee. The purpose was to discuss plans for the local campaign next Fall.

J. H. Durkee of Rochester, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, presided. In a brief address he said that there is a determination among the Prohibitionists in the State to take an active part hereafter in local politics. He declared that his party must make its gains in the local fields before it can achieve success in National and State politics.

F. A. Victor, City Organizer for the party, spoke on "The Municipal Campaign of 1903." He took the present administration to task for its failure to enforce the laws.

CLAIMS SUTHERLAND ESTATE.

Mrs. E. D. Hennessey of Brooklyn Says She Has Rights to the Title of Duchess.

A claimant to the estates of the dukedom of Sutherland in Scotland has come forward in Brooklyn. She is Mrs. Edmund D. Hennessey, the wife of a lawyer of 69 Clifton Place. Mrs. Hennessey claims that the title of Duchess of Sutherland belongs rightfully to her. In connection with her claim she has written letters of inquiry to Ambassador Choate, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Andrew Carnegie. She understands that the last named has purchased a part of the Sutherland estate. Neither Mr. Choate nor Mr. Carnegie replied to Mrs. Hennessey, but the Duchess of Sutherland sent a brief letter, saying that she regretted that she could give no information in the matter.

"I base my claim upon my descent from the Duke of Sutherland of three generations ago," said Mrs. Hennessey yesterday. "My great-grandmother was Mary Sutherland, granddaughter of Lord Rothsay Duff, and a niece of the then Duke of Sutherland. She married Michael Geoghan, an Irish physician, with whom she came to New York to live. Later the family went West. I did not take this matter up before because I shrank from publicity, but I now feel that it is time I asserted my claim. Just what course I will pursue in the matter, however, I have not fully determined."

Institute Club's Entertainment.

The People's Institute, Club "A," of 241 East Fourteenth Street, gave an entertainment in Carnegie Lyceum last evening. The Rev. Frances J. Clay Moran talked briefly about the aims of the club that has 400 members, saying that it intends to bring men more closely together and to teach them to become good citizens. Miss Mary Louise Clary gave a contralto solo, Hubert Arnold a violin solo, Charles H. Miner a tenor solo, and Livingston Barbour a dramatic reading. The entertainment closed with the presentation of J. M. Morton's "Lend Me Two Shillings," by members of the club under the direction of Charles W. Sprague.

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THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Many Visitors at the Big Madison Square Garden Exhibit.

Three Cruickshank Brothers Win Three Medals in Fly-Casting Contest—Canoe Tilting To-night.

More than 10,000 holiday amusement seekers visited the Sportsmen's Show at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, the majority of whom were present in the afternoon. During the matinée performance of the Indian cantata, "Hiawatha," not only were the reserved seats in the second tier filled, but the crowd standing in the passages on both the main floor and balcony was so great that passage in any direction was impossible. Even the booths of the exhibitors were invaded, and the demonstrations of the various novelties were postponed until the interesting little drama of Indian life was concluded.

Children constituted a large proportion of the afternoon crowd, and in consequence the Indians of the Ojibway camp were kept busy until the play started in paddling the youngsters about the lake in their graceful canoes. As many as eight juvenile passengers often made the trip in a single canoe, and for many of them it was a thrilling as well as a novel experience. There was no danger, however, as the water is less than three feet deep.

Advantage had been taken of the closing of the exhibition over Sunday to complete the few details of arrangement which had not been finished in time for the opening on Saturday, and to make a few alterations. The island was completed with a fringe of evergreens, and the singers and the orchestra of "Hiawatha" were transferred there from the corner of the Garden, where they were first placed. The sound now fills the big amphitheatre better and is altogether more satisfactory, as it brings the actors and the musicians together during the greater part of the play. The east end of the island, where most of the action, including all the dances, takes place, has been left bare in order to permit a good view from any part of the amphitheatre.

The dances of the Indian actors are proving very popular, while the hit of the production is made by the Indian boy who impersonates Hiawatha at seven years of age. Some of his steps are associated more closely in the popular mind with the cakewalk than with Indian dancing, but most of them are obviously aboriginal.

A number of the songs sung in "Hiawatha" are not taken from Longfellow's poem, but are translations from original Ojibway songs, some of which have been sung for generations. Two of these were sung by David Bispham at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night.

Although there were more than a dozen competitors in the fly-casting competition, it was merely a family affair when it came to the awards, for all three medals—gold, silver, and bronze—went to the three Cruickshank brothers, all of whom are members of the junior branch of the National Sportsmen's Association. The competition was for distance only, weight of rod and length of leader unrestricted, and was open to youths not over twenty years of age. J. H. Cruickshank won with 76 feet 4 inches, R. F. Cruickshank was second with 69 feet, and W. H. Cruickshank was third with 63 feet 4 inches. On account of the large number of entries, the fly-casting hereafter will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of at 2:30, as heretofore.

The casting contest in the evening was in Class C switch trout fly casting for distance only, open to all excepting those who had cast more than 75 feet in a previous similar contest. An obstacle in the shape of a net was placed 15 feet behind the competitors, but the weight of the rod and length of leader was unrestricted. C. G. Leverson of Brooklyn won with a cast of 63 feet 6 inches. The best cast of the evening, however, was made by E. J. Mills of Brooklyn, who in casting to decide the tie for second place, sent the feather 71 feet. He previously tied at 59 feet with H. G. Henderson of New York, who in the tie-off again cast 59 feet. The other competitor, D. T. Abercrombie of New York, cast 40 feet.

The programme for to-day in the fly casting competition is as follows:

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Class D.—Trout Fly-Casting Contest, for distance only. Open only to those who have never cast more than sixty feet in any similar club or tournament contest. Weight of rod and length of leader unrestricted. First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Class E.—Light Trout Fly Rod Contest. Distance only. Rod must not weigh more than five ounces, with an allowance of three-quarters of an ounce for solid reel seat. Open only to those who have never cast more than sixty feet in any similar contest, in either club or open tournament. First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

The canoe tilting contests will begin this evening at 7 o'clock, when George H. King and F. P. Keller of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club will tilt against C. M. Daniels and P. M. Seixas of Camp Rainbow. The contests will be the best three in five, a score counting only when one tilter throws his opponents into the water. There is a team of lightweights entered from Camp Rainbow, whose average weight is but 90 pounds. They are Robert and Harry Renner, J. Fauth, Jr., and E. Lewis. The lads are called the "paperweight" team, and there is much interest in the junior branch in their contest. All four are members of Dwight School, and all are expert canoeists and swimmers.

The contests are strictly for amateurs. The spears are limited to fifteen feet, and the tilters wear helmets and shields. The canoes are started at opposite ends of the lists and go full speed at each other. If neither boat is capsized, the boats retire to the ends of the course and start again, until one crew is thrown into the water. Eleven teams have entered.

A loan exhibit of historical implements of sport, with some excellent pictures of sporting events, is attracting attention in the south balcony. The most valuable exhibit of the lot, loaned by William Phelps Eno, is the shotgun and powder horn presented by Louis XIV. of France to his son, the Dauphin, afterward Louis XV., in 1661. The gun is beautifully inlaid with gold and silver, with a silver medallion of Louis XIV. on the stock. In the same case is a walking stick once carried by Frank Forester, the well-known author and sportsman, and a hoof of Shamrock, the great jumping horse, loaned by H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the National Polo Association. The Museum of Natural History has loaned one of Lieut. Peary's sledges and an Eskimo kayak, and the first breech-loading rifle using metallic shells, and used by Gen. U. S. Grant in the Mexican war, is on view, loaned by A. T. Sutton.

From Dr. J. C. Knowlton's collection is an array of Malay krisses, one sheathed in human skin; Filipino bolo knives, Gaucho throwing knives from South America, and an Alaskan halibut hook, with a brace of antique solid silver dueling pistols, double barreled, but of single trigger action, supposed generally to be a modern contrivance. The bow and arrows used by Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces, a silver bridle used by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, Chinese bows and arrows used in the siege of Pekin, and Moorish rifles, also are a part of Dr. Knowlton's loan.

Handball at Union Boat Club.

A big crowd of handball enthusiasts saw some good games yesterday afternoon at the Union Boat Club court at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Harlem River. P. Sinnott and "Nonpareil" Eagan had the Scanlon brothers almost beaten in a well contested game, but finally were defeated by one point. Herman Hjertberg played excellent handball yesterday, and won two games from Leo Connell. The summaries:

Frank and John Scanlon....21
P. Sinnott and J. M. Eagan....20

P. Ehni and John Scanlon....18 17 19 20
P. Sinnott and Frank Scanlon....21 21 21 21

Leo Connell and James Francis....21 17 21
John Kemp and Herman Hjertberg....18 21 9

Herman Hjertberg....21 21
Leo Connell....20 8

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The natural beauties of the mountain land are skilfully depicted, and the word pictures, the character delineation and the progress of the plot are so artfully interwoven that the reader will be almost irresistibly tempted to finish the story at one sitting.—*Monitor, Concord.*

There is not an objectionable word or situation in the entire story of "Soltaire." The author completes a picture or scene in a remarkably few words, but is, nevertheless, complete and entire.—*Granite Monthly, Concord.*

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THE LOTTERY CASE DECISIONS.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the lottery cases are, as Mr. Justice Harlan, who delivered the opinion of the majority of the court, well said "of great moment." Their least important but not unimportant aspect is that they mark the termination of a prolonged legal contest over the power of the Federal Government to prohibit, in the interests of public morals, the transmission of lottery matter. Excluded from the mails since 1890, the lotteries had recourse to the transportation companies as a means of carriage, and these companies transmitted lottery matter, notwithstanding the fact that every State and Federal Government had put this traffic under a legal ban. The cases derive their greatest importance from the important constitutional question which they presented to the Supreme Court. Once again that tribunal, as if to disprove that law is an exact science, has divided almost equally upon an important public question.

The lottery cases seem to establish several propositions of great importance. The first is that any article is the subject of commerce which can be bought or sold, even if it be only a piece of paper having a contractual character and no intrinsic value. Counsel for the lottery companies had cited the so-called insurance cases, which had held that insurance policies were not the subjects of commerce, but in the cases just decided an informal lottery ticket, containing little more than a promise upon a future and remote contingency to pay a given sum, is held to be an article of commerce. If this be so, it must follow that certificates of stock, bonds, promissory notes, bills of lading, assignable contracts, and all other commercial instruments which may be bought and sold are also articles of commerce and subject to Federal regulation. If the cases had decided nothing more their far-reaching importance could not well be underestimated. The Supreme Court further decides, however, that it is in the power of the legislative branch of the Government to declare that a given article of commerce is prejudicial to the public health or morals and that such conclusion cannot be reviewed by the courts.

Mr. Justice Harlan, after stating that the power in question is plenary and subject to no limitations except such as may be found in the Constitution, pointedly asked "what provision in that instrument can be regarded as limiting the exercise of the power granted, what clause can be cited which in any degree countenances the suggestion that one may of right cause to be carried from one State to another that which will harm the public morals? We cannot think of any clause of that instrument that can possibly be invoked by those who assert their right to send lottery tickets from State to State except the one providing that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, but surely it will not be said to be a part of any one's liberty as recognized by the supreme law of the land that he shall be allowed to introduce in commerce among the States an element that will be confessedly injurious to the public morals." Mr. Justice Harlan further cites with approval the previous statement of the Supreme Court in Leisy vs. Hardin that "Whatever our individual views may be as to the deleterious or dangerous qualities of particular articles, we cannot hold that any articles which Congress recognizes as subjects of inter-State commerce are not such." In the latter part of his opinion, however, Justice Harlan, speaking for the majority of the court, disclaims any intention to decide affirmatively or negatively "that Congress may arbitrarily exclude from commerce among the States any article, commodity, or thing of whatever kind or nature, however useful or valuable, which it may choose."

A still more important question is expressly decided, whether the right to "regulate" includes the right to prohibit commerce in articles deemed prejudicial to public health or morals. As to this the court says: "Are we prepared to say that a provision which is in effect a prohibition of the carriage of such articles from State to State is not a fit or appropriate mode of regulation of the particular kind of commerce?" The decision appears to confirm the right to prohibit, and sustains the contention of the Government. Its significance is recognized by the Chief Justice in the dissenting opinion, when he says that the act of Congress under discussion cannot be held valid, "unless the power to regulate inter-State commerce includes the absolute and exclusive power to prohibit the transportation of anything or anybody from one State to another." Given a plenary power to prohibit, there must exist a lesser power to permit subject to conditions. If, therefore, Congress has the power to prohibit such inter-State traffic as either in its nature or in its methods it deems prejudicial to the public morals, then it has also the right to permit this traffic to exist, provided those who conduct it subject themselves to conditions which Congress may, in its assumed wisdom, prescribe.

In this respect the decision is of far-reaching importance, and easily the most important, with the exception of the insular cases, since the income tax cases. It does not follow that Congress will lightly or inconsiderately exercise the power, for as a people we are conservative as to the exercise of a given power, and in no respect is this more strikingly shown than in the fact that this great Federal power over commerce was never exercised by Congress in any important respect until a full century after the Constitution was adopted. The public mind will accept these important decisions of its highest tribunal with the respect due to an interpretation of its highest court. For two years the cases have been under consideration, and on three occasions have been orally argued. The court has had the advantage of hearing the most eminent men of the American bar argue against the Government's contention. It can be facilely assumed that no important principle of precedent was omitted in a case which was argued against the Government by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, James C. Carter, and William D. Guthrie.

THE TENEMENT HOUSES.

It is most interesting and encouraging to note that the persistent and devoted efforts of the tenement house reformers in New York for the past quarter of a century have at last been fully and heartily appreciated by their beneficiaries, the dwellers in tenement houses themselves. Of course, that result has followed only since the reforms were not only embodied in law, but also reduced to practice in the erection of "new law" tenements, and in the improvement, under the compulsion of the new law, of tenements erected under the old. To declaim against the abuses of a system of housing which denies light, air, and privacy to its victims is a futile process compared with the erection of tenements under which these primary requirements of decent and civilized living are supplied. Object lessons are those which are most readily learned.

That the lessons of the tenement house law have been learned we are getting daily evidence. We had two instructive pieces of evidence on Sunday. One was the meeting of the Janitors' Association, at which vigorous resolutions were passed denouncing the attenuation of the law by the enactment of any of the measures proposed at Albany for that purpose. The other was the demonstration at the public lecture in Cooper Union, where the protest of some single beneficiary of the unreformed system against the passage of a like resolution made far more marked the substantial unanimity of the audience, composed mainly of dwellers in tenement houses, in favor of the resolution. The Chairman announced the vote as "seventeen hundred to one."

All this means that, now that the people concerned are alive to the issue involved, no legislator from the metropolitan district will venture to champion the projects of law looking to a relaxation of the tenement house law, except for a consideration more important to him than any chance he may have of a political career. That is exactly as it should be. At the hearing that is to be given in Albany on the various measures for "taking the starch out of tenement house reform," it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made for procuring spokesmen for the class which has so long been oppressed and deprived of its natural rights because it is so largely speechless. That will be a very bold owner or builder or projector of rookeries who will venture to stand up and plead for his right to maintain them in the face of the fierce and just denunciation which any such attempt will bring down upon him.

THREE RACES, ONE PROBLEM.

In discourses upon the negro problem delivered on Washington's Birthday both Booker Washington and the Rev. Dr. Dewey of the Church of the Pilgrims made comparisons between the fate of the red men and the still undetermined fate of the black men. Dr. Dewey said:

> If you could but put the Indian where the negro is to-day and multiply him to the number of the negro, the Indian would have his rights as a man respected or the scalp of every white man would be taken and hanging at his belt, or else every Indian would have gone to the happy hunting grounds.

Mr. Washington pointed out that "the red man refused in a large degree to serve the white man as a slave, refused as a general thing to assimilate the white man's civilization. * * * You have so far practiced absorption, colonization, or extermination, but the problem growing out of the presence and influence of the red man is small in comparison with the scope and depth of your other race problem." The Indian problem as a whole was solved in something less than 200 years. In principle it was solved almost immediately wherever the two races came in contact. Bond or free, the Indian would not work. He was quite unfit to "survive" in a white environment. By his extermination or removal that problem was solved.

Dr. Dewey in two words explains why the negro problem persists and promises to demand for its solution a period of time much longer than that which went to the solving of the Indian problem. The negro, he says, "has been meek and mild." That remark shows understanding. It is followed by one which shows the want of it:

> Yet the negro is awakening. He is beginning to feel and realize what he can do. He is beginning to feel the blood of his African ancestors in his veins. You and I with much truth may well look on with awe as to what the results will be when a man such as this man is begins to scent liberty. As the negro begins to feel something of the accumulations of ancestry lifted as he arises out of the deadening effect of years of slavery, as he begins to be intoxicated with visions of liberty, who shall say him nay? Will not the colored man rise in awful wrath and smite and palsy the hand that would hold him back?

If the negro should rise in his wrath and begin to smite and palsy "the hand that holds him back," the problem would be solved with the same celerity that was exhibited in the case of the red man; and the solution would be the same. The negro problem persists because the negro is "meek and mild," because he is pliant. He bends and therefore does not break. He did work as a slave in this country for 240 years. If through some unimaginable political change, some act of immeasurable economic stupidity, slavery should be restored, he would probably work again as a bondman. So what sense is there in Dr. Dewey's question about the colored man rising in awful wrath?

How is the discussion advanced or a decision brought nearer by Dr. Dewey's talk about the Declaration of Independence, about all men being created free and equal, and about denying to the black man privileges which the white man accords to himself? "If there is to be liberty and fraternity, there must be equality," says Dr. Dewey. That is rhetoric. It is also irrelevant. The preachers and the orators get away from the observed facts. They travel in a realm of "barren ideality" when they talk about withholding from the negro "political and industrial equality." "Political equality" was conferred upon the negro by the highest written law of the land. He has not held or maintained it because the hasty enactments of that time of passion and sentiment were found to be in conflict with a higher law. When a Republican Secretary of War of a Republican Administration admits that negro suffrage has been a failure, when the laws and Constitutions of Southern States put before our eyes a proof not only that it is a failure but that the experiment is substantially ended, discussion of that phase of the subject seems belated. That path leads to a new outburst of race hatred, which Booker Washington wisely declares is "no solution of any problem on earth."

The Rev. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the Hampton Institute, stands upon safe ground when he declares that "the solution of the negro problem is in the negro getting and cultivating land." If there is any light ahead it shines from the windows of those institutions in the South like the Hampton Institute and Mr. Washington's Tuskegee Institute. The advance of the black man under education may be discouragingly slow. Believers in fundamental race inequality may altogether distrust that remedy. But certainly, if there is any solution of the problem short of the disappearance of the black man, it must come through industrial education, through teaching him how to work, how to support himself by the labor of his hands. A race that cannot hold its own industrially is doomed. If the negro can be lifted up at all, it must be first of all through education which will enable him to hold his place in the arts and trades. Slavery put the South back a hundred years industrially. She has now come to her awakening. Her need for artisans and workmen will rapidly increase. If the black man cannot fill the places that are going to be opened in the mills and foundries and shops, if he cannot till the farms and cotton fields, white labor will come in to supply the demand, and there will be nothing for the negro to do. That would solve the problem, but in the cruelest way. It is the belief of Booker Washington, as it is of Mr. Frissell, that the salvation of the black race is to be sought in industrial education. It is to that end that his wisely guided labors are directed. If there is a solution of the problem, it lies there.

WAR AS A COLLECTING AGENCY.

There have been several gratifying signs that during the course of what Lord Cranborne described as "the Venezuelan mess" the whole theory on which the coercion of Venezuela proceeded was offensive to many Britons. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, while the controversy was acute, expressed disgust that the British Navy should be used as an agency for the collection of bad debts due to British subjects. And Sir Robert Giffen, who has several times appeared as a critic of the course of the British Government in the matter, plainly sets forth, in the letter of which we published an abstract yesterday, that "the proper punishment for a defaulting State is discredit."

That is the evident fact. Why should a German, or an Englishman, or an American who has lent money to Venezuela apply to his Government to help him get it back, except through the "good offices" of its diplomatic representatives? Why should not the rule between nations be the same as the rule between individuals? "Caveat creditor." Imprisonment for debt, as an additional security for the lender, has been abolished by all the enlightened nations as between fellow-citizens. Why should international law remain so much more barbarous than municipal? It is plain, in fact, that a man invited to lend to a nation in difficulties will lend much more readily, thereby increasing the improvidence of his debtor, if he knows that the armed force of his own country is behind him, to be used as a collecting agency for his bad debts which he is unbusinesslike enough to let a debtor incur. It would be a distinct gain if the principle that debts were not collectible by force were incorporated in international law.

Of course this principle would not put an end to disputes about claims. It is not to be expected that any nation which respects itself will fail to exact reparation, which in most cases must be pecuniary, for outrages on its nationals. Some of the German claims against Venezuela, and some of the English, are of that kind. We had a claim of that kind against Turkey which we managed to collect by keeping up a steady diplomatic pressure to the point where it became intolerable. We cannot quarrel with other nations for doing what in a like case we ourselves should do. But it is to be hoped that we shall not undertake to make good the bad investments which our citizens have made in foreign insecurities, where no question of national honor is involved, but only a question of business prudence. If Americans lend money on the faith of an adventurer who is also a mountebank they deserve to lose it, even though he calls himself President of a republic. And as with Americans, so with Germans and Englishmen.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The action of the Central Labor Union of Omaha in formulating a protest against the appointment of Judge Smith McPherson of the United States District Court for Southern Iowa to the place on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which will be made vacant by the retirement of Judge Caldwell is extremely instructive. His indictment is as follows:

> Mr. McPherson during his short career as Judge has shown himself to be a bitter enemy of labor and the rights of the masses and a firm friend of every contention made before him by the great corporations, however unjust. He is reputed to be a partisan in every lawsuit tried before him, utterly devoid of the judicial temperament, and deplorably lacking in the learning so necessary in the position now occupied by him, not to speak of the exalted one to which he aspires.

That this judgment of Judge McPherson's qualifications differs widely from that of the bench and bar is to be expected. No Judge could have made himself persona non grata to organized labor to this extent without having shown a Spartan rectitude and an unfaltering determination to suppress lawlessness committed in the name of labor, which is made to father as many crimes as have been perpetrated in the name of liberty. That the Central Labor Union of Omaha should have a supreme contempt for the knowledge or fairness or judicial impartiality of any Judge who thinks and says that criminal acts are not condoned and justified because perpetrated in furtherance of strikes is natural enough, perhaps. There is a venerable couplet which fits this case, but we refrain from quoting it, for the reason that we do not believe the Central Labor Union which has protested against Judge McPherson's appointment any more represents the brains and conscience of organized labor in the United States than the three tailors of Tooley Street represented the people of Great Britain for whom they assumed to speak.

SHOCKING BACTERIA TO DEATH.

The London Lancet announces a discovery which may be found to have great pathological interest. It is to the effect that bacteria in food and drink are destroyed and these materials sterilized by sufficiently energetic vibration. Bacterial cultures were allowed to stand in the engine room of a manufacturing establishment, and were completely and rapidly sterilized by the vibration produced by the reciprocal strokes of the engine. In other experiments violent mechanical action is said to have had a similar effect upon micro-organisms. This is all perfectly clear and intelligible. What we find less so is the following generalization:

> The discovery may be of great practical use, as most known germicides are more or less poisonous to the human organism, and, therefore, the destruction of the bacteria by administering powerful antiseptics is not practicable.

This would seem to suggest the thought that if malignant bacteria in the human system are to be destroyed the only safe way to destroy them is by jar, shock, and vibration, since the administration of powerful antiseptics is dangerous owing to their poisonous nature. The suggestion would point to a new school of treatment for diseases due to the presence of intrusive bacilli. The patient, if of average sensibility, would be sufficiently "jarred" by trying to ride home on elevated or surface lines or to cross Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours, to kill any but the toughest bacilli, and those which survived could be shaken into innocuousness by the first stalwart guard or gateman who might be induced to take the sufferer in hand. There are plenty of opportunities in New York for all the jar, shock, and vibration one has use for, and their effective utilization should end the career of the bacillus "in our midst."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Senator Brackett calls the large shades of Conkling and Lamartine to justify him in placing his bark on the highest promontory while waiting for a tide to float it out upon the political high seas. Confronted by the authority of witnesses such as these, of course we must admit that the metaphor of the Saratoga statesman was oratorically orthodox, but we are still reckless enough to insist that it was nautically absurd. And, come to think of it, what did either Conkling or Lamartine know about ships or tides, promontories or beaches? In letter as in spirit, the whole figure is nonsense, since beaches do not have promontories, high or low, and promontories are little given to indulgence in beaches of any kind. We can only vaguely guess what intention to bide his time Senator Brackett meant to express, and the revelation that he was quoting instead of inventing when he talked of his bark does not help us toward precision. A Rochester commentator to whose attention this important controversy has come ventures the suggestion that the curious metaphor originated before the days of Conkling and before those of Lamartine—in the remote times when all ships were drawn ashore at night, and the higher on the beach the longer their passengers intended to remain on land. This is learned, but it cannot be called helpful, as it does nothing for the promontory problem, and gives no reason for awaiting a particularly high tide before beginning a voyage or resuming an interrupted one. The muddle into which Senator Brackett's too faithful memory has involved him is, we fear, beyond remedy, and nothing is accomplished by his proof that he copied instead of originating a mistake. Politicians would do well to let the sea alone. Even Mr. Reed, who did occasionally live within hearing distance of the breakers, not many years ago advised young men to avoid the eminently commendable practice of trimming their sails to every breeze. Landsmen may think that there is something reprehensible in doing that, but sailors don't and never did since they had sails to trim. Opinions differ, however, about metaphors as about other things, and it is only fair to Senator Brackett to announce that he was perfectly understood by The Daily Saratogian, which informs us that "to the reader of average intelligence the metaphor used would appear as one of forceful imagery and comprehension."

—A problem in "morals" of the sort that interests many amiable people is presented by The New Orleans Times-Democrat in what purports to be the life story of an American who has made a considerable business success in Mexico. This man, it seems, once had a thirst which, whether controllable or not, he did not control, and, after it had cost him position after position, he drifted down into the sister republic and became a news agent. To increase his profits he resorted to the more than dubious expedient of selling lottery tickets to those whose sporting instincts were not satisfied by the uncertainties of journalism, and from this, combined with his intemperance, came—reformation and respectability! As the story is told, the man had to report on drawing day what unsold tickets he had left and forward them. He got drunk the day before one of the big drawings. Two days later he sobered up and found himself in possession of several hundred dollars' worth of unsold tickets. He did not possess $10 in the world. He examined the list and found that a number of the unsold tickets had drawn prizes aggregating $35,000 in gold. He collected the winnings, paid for the unsold tickets, and took an oath of perpetual total abstinence. That was years ago. He has never touched liquor since, and is to-day a wealthy man. We gather that we are expected to exclaim over the apparent lesson of this tale, but we prefer to look a little below the surface, and to question whether the apparent lesson is the real one—to ask whether the latter state of the man is so much better than the first. There are worse things than poverty based on drunkenness, and one of them, we are inclined to believe, is wealth based on theft, even though it be theft from a lottery company. It is well to wait for the end of a story before deducing its moral, and this story is not ended yet; possibly it will be concluded in a land much further away than Mexico.

DROPPING OFF CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the "impatient, oppressed, and tyrannically imposed upon traveling public," I trust I may be granted space to air my grievances through the columns of The Times. The burden of my plaint is the inconveniences and discomforts that, in common with many others, I have suffered nightly on the 6 o'clock train from New York to New Haven.

This train usually leaves the New York terminal with sufficient seating capacity for all on board, but at Stamford it is regularly abbreviated by the dropping of two cars, and then a hundred or more tired people are jammed into the aisles and on the platforms of the forward cars. If one asks a conductor why such an outrage is perpetrated, as cutting off these very essential cars at this point, he is given the surly answer: "Don't need 'em."

It is true that the passengers can be conveyed without them, but after one is jostled, sat on, kicked, trampled, and put into generally bad temper for an hour or so, he is tempted to think there is really some actual need of retaining more seating room on the train.

Whether other trains out of New York meet with similar experiences I do not know. And I do not go so far as to censure a corporation, in these days of costly coal, for saving as much fuel and steam as possible. But it does seem to me feasible to run those rear cars on the 6 o'clock train as far as Bridgeport, at which point the press of passengers is usually somewhat relaxed.

But even with coal at its highest, I cannot figure up expenses enough to make the crowded 6 o'clock an unprofitable train, even if it should pull an extra car all the way to New Haven. FORD GRAND.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 22, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Impulsive.

"And you permitted that strange young man to kiss you?"

"No, mamma. He didn't give me time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Incentive.

Black—White's a terribly quarrelsome fellow. He'd rather fight than eat.

Stout—So'd I, if I had his dyspepsia.—Chicago News.

An Aid to Memory.

"Hello, Lathers! What's the matter?"

"Been shaving myself."

"What did you cut that notch in your chin for?"

"To remind me not to do it again."—Indianapolis News.

An Exception.

"I wonder," said the Gilmor Street resident, "who originated the expression, 'Where there's smoke there must be fire.'"

"I dunno," said the East Ender, "but I'll bet he made the remark before my furnace was invented."—Baltimore News.

WHEN A MAN HAS A COLD.

From The Chicago Daily News.

When a man has a cold it is really surprising
The way that his friends try to straighten him out,
Their cures for the same confidently advising,
Each one calculated to put it to rout.
It's hard with so many sure things to be choosing
A remedy, home manufactured or sold,
But equally hard if you think of refusing
To try one. It's tough when a man has a cold!

To please my dear friends the most nauseous potions—
Decoctions of onions, the vilest of teas—
I think asafetida one of their notions—
I took just because I was anxious to please;
I've made myself stupid with brews alcoholic;
I've scalded my feet; in iced sheets I have rolled;
The lemons I've eaten have given me colic.
I tell you it's tough when a man has a cold.

My ears with the quinine I've taken are ringing,
I'm smelling of liniments rubbed on my chest;
Yet other new cures they're persistently bringing,
Until I just ache for a moment of rest.
I'm blistered and burned and I'm soggy with soaking,
I've swallowed more drugs than mere mortal can hold.
It isn't a matter for laughing or joking—
They're tough on a man, are these cures for a cold.

KILLS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

House Committee on Merchant Marine Votes Not to Report It.

Six Members For and Ten Against the Measure—Steamship Merger Has Increased Opposition to Subsidy Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Hanna's wish that the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries would gratify him by disposing in some way of his Ship Subsidy bill was realized to-day. The committee killed it by a vote of 10 to 6. Those voting to report it to the House were:

Representatives Hopkins, (Ill.,) Minor, (Penn.,) Green, (Mass.,) Fordney, (Mich.,) Wachter, (Md.,) Littlefield, (Maine.) Those voting against reporting it were:

Representatives Hopkins, (Ill.,) Minor, (Wis.,) Stevens, (Minn.,) Jones, (Washington,) Republicans, and Spight, (Miss.,) Small, (N. C.,) Davis, (Fla.,) McDermott, (N. J.,) Belmont, (N. Y.,) and Snook, (Ohio,) Democrats.

Representative Vreeland of New York was not present. He however sent word that if present he would have voted to report the bill.

Had not Senator Hanna insisted on a vote the bill would have been permitted to die peacefully in a pigeon hole. For some reason this course did not appeal to the Senator. He made a personal appeal to Gen. Grosvenor and other members of the committee to get it up, on the ground that he had spent years in study of the question and work for a subsidy, and it seemed discourteous to him to ignore his bill altogether after he had got the Senate to pass it.

The opponents of the bill have never had the slightest objection to a vote. It has not been brought up simply because Gen. Grosvenor and the other advocates of the bill were certain it would be beaten. After Senator Hanna made his personal appeal, however, nobody had any objection to having the matter settled.

Mr. Jones of Washington offered some amendments to the bill when it came up in committee. They were for a freight instead of a speed subsidy, and other features which would make the bill acceptable to the Northwest and highly acceptable to Senator Hanna and the other advocates of the bill. They were voted down.

The action taken to-day not only kills the subsidy scheme in the Fifty-seventh Congress, but makes it extremely improbable that any subsidy bill will come up in the next session. The steamship merger has vastly increased the strength of the Republican opposition to subsidies. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois was the representative of that sentiment in the committee to-day, and it is very strong on the floor. Mr. Burton of Ohio is confident that any subsidy bill that shows its head will be killed. Mr. Hopkins will be a member of the Senate in the Fifty-eighth Congress, and there will be other Republican recruits to the opposition, which in the present Senate was confined to the six Senators from Iowa, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

A vote was taken on a proposition to report as a substitute the Belmont Rebate bill, and it received not only the votes of the solid Democratic membership, but also that of one of the Republicans—Mr. Jones—or seven votes in all. This is regarded in political circles as quite a triumph for Mr. Belmont, and as further emphasizing the discomfiture of Senator Hanna and the other subsidy advocates who have been doing so much missionary work among the anti-subsidy ranks in the House of late.

TILLMAN ON INDIANOLA CASE.

Punishment of Its People Contrary to Principles of Anglo-Saxon Jurisprudence, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—While the Senate was considering the Post Office Appropriation bill to-day, Senator Tillman interjected some remarks about the Indianola (Miss.) case. The South Carolina Senator began by saying that he proposed to surprise his friends and astonish his enemies, if he has any, by being very mild and temperate in what he would say.

"If we had known at the beginning of the civil war," said he, "what we know now there would have been no war." He inquired why the large majority of law-abiding people of Indianola should be punished because there was a small lawless and brutal element. It was contrary, he said, to the fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

Replying to some remarks made by Mr. Spooner in his speech, Mr. Tillman said: "It is not in the dream of the wildest ass that roams over the Southern States with a wax skin on him that the Federal Government is not supreme," but he said there were some cognate propositions which have been ignored. In the South the people have a constant reminder that their ancestors thirty-five years ago were conquered. "We are perpetually reminded," he said, accentuating his words, "that we are in the Union, but not of it except to pay taxes."

The poison in the race condition in the South, he declared, lay in the referee system which had been adopted. The balance of power, he said, in National Republican conventions, was held by the machine of the South, and that machine was composed of negroes. When the people of the South, said he, lose patience and do "cruel, bitter, fearful, fiendish, and savage things there is a howl from men who know nothing and who have never been south of the Potomac, but who have theorized."

Continuing and addressing the Republican side, he said that if this policy of negro equality is carried out and if some of them could be given places in the Cabinet he would vote for them. "I will vote to confirm Booker Washington as Secretary of anything. Let us have a negro, a genuine negro, not a mulatto or hybrid. Then let us make them officers in the army and the navy. Let us give them pro rata share of all the good jobs wherever they exist without regard to local conditions." He added that nothing of the sort will be done.

After speaking for nearly two hours and not concluding, he yielded for an executive session. The Post Office bill is still pending in the Senate.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Action on the General Deficiency Bill, Which Carries $13,698,781.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House to-day passed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, the last of the regular supply bills. It carried $13,698,781. The only amendment of importance was one appropriating $1,100,000 to replace the stores and storehouse at the Rock Island Arsenal recently destroyed by fire.

The bill to amend the Railroad Safety Appliance act was sent to conference, and the conferees were instructed not to insist on that portion of the House amendment giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission power to reduce below 50 per cent. the number of cars equipped with patent air brakes.

MR. SMOOT'S CREDENTIALS.

Are Presented in the Senate and Filed Together with a Protest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Kearns (Utah) presented the credentials of Senator-elect Reed Smoot of Utah, which were read. Mr. Smoot was sitting in the rear of the chamber when the document was read.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) stated that a protest had been filed with his committee against Mr. Smoot's admission. The credentials and protest were filed.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Disapproves Bill to Retire Francis S. Davidson, Late First Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a veto of the bill to place Francis S. Davidson, late a First Lieutenant of the United States Cavalry, on the retired list.

He points out that the officer was dismissed twenty-seven years ago and has rendered no service to the Government since, and says it would be an injustice to other officers with honorable records to retire Davidson.

FOR POST OFFICE HERE.

Appropriation of $2,000,000 for Purchase of a Site Likely to be Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It is expected that an appropriation of not exceeding $2,000,000 for the purchase of the site of the new up-town New York Post Office Building will be provided for in an amendment to be offered in the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill in a day or two. The report of the commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, is expected to be brought up at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting, and, unless something unforeseen develops, probably will be submitted to Congress to-morrow afternoon or Wednesday.

The amount to be asked for the building itself has not been determined, but it is likely to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. The Eighth Avenue front will be devoted to public purposes, the Thirty-first Street wing to incoming mails, and the Thirty-third Street wing to outgoing mails. The building proposed will have a floor space of 255,000 square feet.

The New York Central authorities have given informal notice that they will submit a definite proposition later for a site for a Post Office building over their tracks.

PASS PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

Senators Approve the Measure After Increasing Amounts for Various Localities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day passed the omnibus Public Building bill. By the bill the amounts for various buildings are increased to the following:

Perth Amboy, N. J., $80,000; Fitchburg, Mass., $130,000; Elizabeth, N. J., $200,000; Niagara Falls, N. Y., $150,000; Rochester, N. Y., $867,533; Oil City, Penn., $5,000; McKeesport, Penn., $110,000; Washington, Penn., $65,000; Allentown, Penn., $110,000; Martinsville, Va., $45,000; Atlantic City, N. J., $150,000; Marblehead, Mass., $70,000; Amesbury, Mass., $55,000; Municipal Building, Washington, D. C., $2,000,000.

Increases limits of costs of sites: Bar Harbor, Me., $12,000; Calais, Me., $12,000.

Additional land is authorized for the site at Augusta, Me.

The building at Burlington, Vt., is authorized to be sold and a new building, to cost $200,000, to be erected.

Additions and increase: Richmond, Va., to a total of $661,628; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., $215,000.

TRIBUTES TO ADMIRAL TAYLOR.

He Receives a Sword from Indiana, and President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody Praise Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—A testimonial sword was presented to-day to Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who commanded the battleship Indiana in the Spanish-American war, by the people of Indiana, through the General Assembly. Admiral George W. Brown of Indianapolis presided. Gov. Durbin presented the sword, and Admiral Taylor responded.

Gov. Durbin received this letter from the President:

> I am so pleased to learn that you are to present a sword to Admiral Taylor. He is one of the most efficient officers in the entire navy. His work in the War College was one of the chief instrumentalities in securing the preparedness of the navy which made it so effective in the Spanish war, and he is doing invaluable work at the present moment as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation—that is practically as chief of staff.

Gov. Durbin also received this telegram from Secretary of the Navy Moody:

> Permit me to express the gratification of the navy, and my own as well, that the State of Indiana has conferred so signal an honor upon Admiral Taylor. The high reputation he has won in war in the command of the ship which bears the name of your State he more than maintains in peace. As chief of the personnel and principal adviser of the Secretary upon military questions, upon him rests largely the responsibility for the efficiency of the navy for the National defense, and I welcome this occasion to bear testimony to the fidelity with which he discharges this trust.

Admiral Taylor's wife and daughter were present at the ceremonies.

CARTRIDGES FOR RIOTS ONLY.

The Federal Government Offers to Supply the States with Ammunition for Short-Range Shooting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The War Department has sent notice to Governors of the States that it is prepared to supply them upon demand and according to their legal allowances, with "riot cartridges."

This is new ammunition prepared by the experts of the Ordnance Bureau, to enable officers of the law and soldiers to repel rioters with the least possible loss of life to the "innocent spectator." The shell is like that used in the army rifle, but, instead of the long nickel-plated and steel-clad bullet, two balls are placed in the mouth.

The design was apparently to secure something of greater range than buckshot, yet not dangerous to persons at a distance. The cartridge is charged with about thirty-four grains of smokeless powder. The balls are made of a mixture of lead and tin in the proportion of 16 to 1, and are slightly coated with paraffine. The diameter of the ball is 0.308 inch, and the weight is 42 grains. The service primer for smokeless powder is used.

The cartridges have sufficient accuracy for effective use at 200 yards.

Senate Confirms Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William R. Day to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; also the nomination of J. K. Richards to succeed Judge Day on the Circuit bench, and the nomination of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt to be Solicitor General to succeed Richards.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Frank Dillingham, California, to be Consul General at Auckland, New Zealand.

Horace L. Worcester, New Hampshire, to be Consul at Saltillo, Mexico.

Postmasters—New Jersey: Charles Walton, Woodbury; Charles C. Cowperthwait, Mount Holly; William H. Singleton, Tom's River. New York: Herbert H. Easton, Cattaraugus; Edward L. Nolan, Chateaugay; Frank R. Utter, Friendship; Charles L. Prody, Marlboro; Charles B. Ball, Montour Falls; Joseph E. Cole, Perry; Genevieve French, Sag Harbor; Louis Lafferrandre, Sayville; Eli H. Black, Whitney Point.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House has passed a bill to exempt from taxation the property of the Daughters of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.

The House has agreed to the Senate resolution to give the New York and New Jersey Underground Railroad Company the right to construct their railroad under ground owned by the United States in New York City.

A House resolution was agreed to by the Senate yesterday providing for the erection in Washington of bronze equestrian statues of Count Pulaski and Baron Steuben of the Continental Army, and appropriating $50,000 for each.

Senator Fairbanks has submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which provides for a site for a hall of records for the Government in Washington, to cost $400,000. It has the approval of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Representative Bankhead, a member of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, introduced a bill yesterday authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to secure as a site for a building for the Department of Commerce and Labor a square south of Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Fifteenth Streets, and, further, to have plans for such a building and estimates of cost prepared.

Senator McCumber has introduced the Pure Food bill as a proposed amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

The House Judiciary Committee has referred all the resolutions bearing upon the subject of polygamy to a sub-committee, with instructions to report to the full committee Friday.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico has reported favorably the House bill to refund the amount of duties paid on merchandise brought into the United States from Porto Rico between April 11, 1899, and May 1, 1900, and also on merchandise brought into the United States from the Philippines between April 11, 1899, and March 8, 1902.

Mr. Rawlins's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning court-martial cases in the Philippines was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Lodge and adopted, with an amendment limiting the reply to summaries of the records and testimony. Another amendment which was adopted excluded the case of Major L. W. T. Waller.

The Senate Committee on Philippines has reported adversely Senator Carmack's resolution directing the committee to continue the investigation of conditions in the Philippines.

VERDI'S "UN BALLO IN MASCHERA"

Revived at the Metropolitan Opera House After Thirteen Years.

Mmes. Gadski and Scheff and Messrs. De Marchi and Campanari in the Leading Parts.

That this is a Verdi season at the Opera House the advancing weeks make clearer and clearer, and though the promised "Verdi cycle" will not be given, the sixth of Verdi's operas was added to the repertory last evening when for the first time since the days of the German opera "Un Ballo in Maschera," was revived on that stage. Though it was a matter of thirteen years since it has been seen there, the opera is no stranger to this city. It has had a few sporadic performances since that time, and before that it had many, but it is safe to say that to many of those who heard it last evening it came as a new experience, or as the revival of almost forgotten memories. To present-day operagoers it is about as old fashioned as any of the earlier works of Verdi, and its presentation at this day can serve little better purpose than "Ernani" serves as offering a living and vital addition to the repertory. It is an Italian opera not very far removed from conventional old-fashioned lines, and the confusion of those lines by the changes that were forced upon the librettist by the Italian stage censors of half a century ago have added an element of absurdity to the whole that is a touch beyond the usual Italian limit.

It made little difference to the Italian composers and librettists of this period whether a tale of this character was supposed to be enacted in Sweden or in Boston; but it comes a little closer home to us. The Governor of Boston in his palace carries on astonishing proceedings; makes love to the wife of his Creole secretary in a manner that would disturb the shade of Cotton Mather; visits the hovel of a negress witch, (built so closely on the model of Hunding's abode in "Die Walküre" that it would admit all the east wind that ever blew over Boston,) with his courtiers effectively disguised as Neapolitan fishermen, except a few who retain indubitable proofs of their Puritanism in the peaked crowned hats of the period; follows his inamorata to an uncanny spot on the Middlesex fells in her pursuit of a mysterious plant of magic powers to put an end to her unhallowed passion, and gives a masked ball in his palace, at which his injured secretary, uniting with a band of conspirators who have been plotting against his life, deals him death, just as he has arranged to reform and ship the couple back to England out of harm's way.

Such a conglomeration of absurdities cannot be taken seriously by anybody nowadays; but "Un Ballo in Maschera" was acclaimed at its production as a shining example of Verdi's genius. In it was perceived a more refined and subtle style on the part of the composer, a departure from the crude and main strength methods of his earlier operas to a greater elegance and finer balance of style. The distinction is not very obvious at this day. Verdi has got somewhat nearer dramatic truth in "Un Ballo in Maschera" than in his preceding works; he uses the orchestra at times with a dimly awakening sense of what its power may be. There is an evident effort at characterisation. But there is much of the old conventionality, the old succession of airs and choruses, with their strettas at the regular intervals. The touch is somewhat lighter, and in some of the scenes there is an approach to gayety and the lightheartedness of the occasion, as in the opening chorus, the ballata of Oscar in the first act and the music of the ball in the last.

There is an effective quintet with chorus in the scene of the witch's hut, and the midnight scene in the field is highly effective. The principal characters are properly supplied with airs.

Much of this music may be listened to with pleasure; but as a dramatic production it is a work that rises little above the Italian opera of the period. As such it was indulgently contemplated last evening by an audience that was prepared to be pleased, and a certain portion of which at the outset manifested a desire to intensify the enthusiasm at the close of each air in the approved Italian fashion; but the effort was not highly successful. The performance was in most points acceptable. Mme. Gadski and Mme. Fritzi Scheff carried off the honors, the former as Amelia, the latter as the page Oscar. Both were strikingly effective in appearance in the diverse manner required by their parts. Mme. Gadski sang with superb power, and in the scene with Riccardo in the field she imparted the accent of genuine pathos.

Mme. Scheff's part is of the kind that is best suited to her, and if she did not sing the music with all the brilliancy that it demands, she contrived to make her characterisation attractive. Mme. Homer sang admirably as Ulrica. Mr. Campanari had also a congenial part in Renato, into which he threw himself with great vigor and real conviction. There was not much in Mr. De Marchi's Riccardo to challenge admiration; it was neither imposing in its outward aspect nor was his singing in any way beautiful. It seems as if the unpleasant quality of his voice were becoming daily more prominent. The comparatively unimportant parts of Samuel and Tom were efficiently filled by Messrs. De Reszke and Journet. Mr. Mancinelli conducted, and with all the pains and spirit that were needed to put forward the most plausible side of the opera.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Nearly every theatre in Manhattan did a record business yesterday, both at afternoon and evening performances. The ticket speculators reaped rich harvests.

Lloyd Bingham is the authority for the report that Amelia Bingham will start an innovation in America and give, in all future productions, a special performance devoted to the critics. Since Miss Bingham's protest of two weeks ago that the critics were unkind in their articles about Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," she has been doing some thinking, and has decided that they did not have time to reason out the intention of the author. Therefore she will give special matinée performances for dramatic writers, so that they may ponder all evening on what they have seen before committing their views to type.

Alfred Hertz, the conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan, who resigned twice last month in the course of the rehearsals for the "Ring" because the oboe played out of tune, has another grievance. Saturday night he conducted at the performance of "Die Walküre" and received a handsome floral wreath from a local German society. Before the fall of the final curtain the wreath was stolen, and Mr. Hertz is disconsolate.

Richard Harding Davis, who has been giving more and more of his time to playwriting since his success with "Soldiers of Fortune," has recently arranged to have produced a dramatisation of his story, "Captain Macklin."

Mrs. Osborn's playhouse, which has been closed repeatedly this season because of the coldness of the public, was dark last night, and will remain so until next Monday, when Ibsen's "Ghosts" will be produced there by the Fawcett Company of Baltimore, including Mary Shaw. Frank L. Short abandoned the playhouse Saturday night, not finding sufficient interest taken in his production of old English plays.

George Tyler was kept busy yesterday because Sunday's papers reported that he would produce "Romeo and Juliet" this Spring, but had not yet completed the cast. At least fifty actors and actresses paid him visits in the course of the day. All of them had played the various parts of the tragedy from twenty-five to two hundred times, and wished to be engaged for this production.

Frederick A. Stanley, who made the English production of "The Little Princess," at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, arrived on the Cedric, and is arranging with Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett for the right to put the play on in Australia. The new Charles B. Dillingham's production at the Savoy Theatre yesterday morning, but had to stand in the wings, as the theatre was crowded to the doors for the holiday performance of the play.

The annual testimonial to Max Weber, Robert E. Stone, and Charles Fields will be held, as usual, at Terrace Garden on the evening of March 8. All of the members of the Weber & Fields stock company will be present, and Peter F. Dailey will act as floor manager. There will be a vaudeville entertainment followed by a ball.

W. B. Watson of Watson's Amusement Company has purchased property in Jersey City on which he will erect a theatre with a seating capacity of 2,000. Mr. Watson already has a theatre in Brooklyn opposite the Borough Hall, and proposes to build two more houses near New York.

Edna Wallace-Hopper fainted from overexertion yesterday after the matinée at the Broadway, but was able to appear last night.

Marie Cahill broke all box office records of the Bijou Theatre last night, leading even those made by Amelia Bingham and Dave Warfield.

PLAYHOUSE ATTRACTIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Florodora."
AMERICAN—"The Penitent."
BELASCO THEATRE—"Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU—"Nancy Brown."
BROADWAY—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CIRCLE THEATRE—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—"The Jewel of Asia."
DALY'S—"The Billionaire."
DEWEY—Bowery Burlesquers.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"The Unforeseen."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"The Smart Set."
GARDEN—"If I Were King."
GARRICK—"Mice and Men."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Fiddle-Dee-Dee."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"The Cavalier."
HERALD SQUARE—"Mr. Pickwick."
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—Stock company.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Mr. Blue Beard."
MADISON SQUARE—"The Earl of Pawtucket."
MANHATTAN THEATRE—"Mary of Magdala."
MAJESTIC—"Wizard of Oz."
METROPOLIS—"Foxy Grandpa."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
MURRAY HILL—"A Bunch of Keys."
NEW YORK—"In Dahomey."
PRINCESS—"Frisky Mrs. Johnson."
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Why Smith Left Home" and vaudeville; Fifty-eighth Street, vaudeville; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Hearts Are Trumps" and vaudeville.
SAVOY—"The Girl With the Green Eyes."
STAR—"The Night Before Christmas."
THIRD AVENUE—"On the Suwanee River."
VICTORIA—"Resurrection."
WALLACK'S—"Sultan of Sulu."
WEBER & FIELDS'S—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE—"A Modern Magdalen."

"The Southern Enchantment."

"The Southern Enchantment" is being produced in the Fourteenth Street Theatre by the Smart Set Company. The programme described it "a spectacular extravaganza in three acts and seven scenes," and the company is of the sort which is sometimes called "black and tan." There are parades of women in military tights and darkies in military uniforms, reinforced by interludes, in which the darkies execute jokes of the approved darky design. Both excite enthusiasm in the audience. The general effect of the military ballet is good, in spite of the obvious fact that the units of the ballet are not inspiring individually. The jokes are rendered in a manner which shows that the stage does not destroy the darky's capacity for being himself. The book is by S. B. Casain and the music by Ernest Hogan.

"The Penitent" in the American.

"The Penitent" in the American Theatre is by Lawrence Marston, and it was taken, he says, from a book by Hall Caine. It is a melodrama—so melodramatic that the drama part of the combination is a negligible quantity. The work is done by the stock company, the parts of villain, hero, and heroine being distributed according to the usual rule. Maurice Freeman plays the hero and his double, a sort of honest villain. Robert Cummings plays the villain, who is the hero's unnatural brother. Jessaline Rodgers is the heroine, and Lillian Bayer, who seems to be a versatile young woman, is the martyred mother of the hero and the villain. The audience of the American Theatre may be trusted to applaud the hero and equally trusted to hiss the villain, and the rule was not broken last evening.

VAUDEVILLE MANAGER'S ACT.

Percy Williams of the Circle Says B. F. Keith Objected to His Venture.

Trouble is said to be brewing in the Association of Vaudeville Managers regarding the coming to Manhattan of Percy Williams, who recently established the Circle Theatre as a vaudeville house. According to Mr. Williams, B. F. Keith has objected to the Circle as an invasion of territorial rights as laid out about two years ago by the association.

Mr. Williams said last night that the constitution and agreements of the association had already been violated by others, and that the association was now practically dead, and therefore it seemed to him to make little difference if one did or did not violate its laws.

Mr. Keith was not in New York, and none of his agents was familiar with his side of the matter.

At the Association of Vaudeville Managers, Mr. Hennessy, the manager, said last night: "That there has been such an invasion of territorial rights is so, of course, but the association has nothing to do with what an outside private party may undertake. So I haven't anything to say regarding the trouble."

CLARA MORRIS'S BENEFIT.

Prominent Men Give Their Aid in Making It a Success.

Plans for a benefit for Clara Morris, to be given soon after Easter, have now taken definite shape. The Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church of Yonkers, of which church Miss Morris has been a member for many years, will act as Treasurer. Mr. Underhill has prepared a letter to prominent persons and friends of Miss Morris throughout the country in which, after mentioning the financial straits and illness of Miss Morris, he says:

It will be necessary to have the names of a number of men and women of representative standing in the community to act as patrons and patronesses. The following have already authorized the use of their names, several of them having contributed a liberal sum of money: Bishop Henry C. Potter, William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, George J. Gould, Henry O. Havemeyer, James B. Dickson, Henry C. Watterson, John D. Crimmins, Edmund D. Randolph, John G. Carlisle, and others.

Amelia Bingham has agreed to take the management of the benefit and procure all the performers.

MINISTER GRISCOM RETURNS.

Back from Persia, on His Way to Japan, He Talks of Oriental Trade.

Lloyd C. Griscom of Philadelphia, ex-Minister of the United States to Persia, who has been appointed Minister to Japan, and who is soon to proceed to Tokio, arrived in New York on the American liner St. Paul last evening. Mr. Griscom was accompanied by Mrs. Griscom, and was met at the pier by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Bettle, his sister.

"Before I left Persia," said Mr. Griscom, "I had an audience with the Shah, and he expressed his great admiration for this country and its people. He had long wished to visit America, he said, and explained his failure to do so by the fact that he was a very poor sailor and did not fancy such a long journey by water.

"So far as America and Persia are concerned, I will say that the trade between the two countries is increasing, and that there is a noticeable demand for American agricultural machinery, sewing machines, and small articles such as padlocks, &c., in Persia. There is no doubt of the good condition of our commercial relations."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Shrove Tuesday is to be without any special observance in this city. It is the last day of the carnival. The only affairs of to-day are a few dinners and a domino party in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay. Many persons have gone South and others are going abroad.

Mrs. Astor is booked to sail this afternoon on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. On the vessel are to be Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Baron and Baroness André de Neuflize, the Baron Jean de Neuflize, the Count and Countess Langier Villars, the Count and Countess Quadt, Miss Marguerite Chanler, Robert Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, Warren Delano, Jr., E. G. Fabbri, A. Fabbri, John Du Fais, Mr. and Mrs. William Leon Graves, Baroness von Hutten, Miss Constance Livermore, Mrs. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, and Miss M. D. Atterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd will give a house warming this evening in their new home, at 133 East Sixty-second Street. It is to be a reception, followed by dancing. About 100 guests have been asked.

The most original dinner of the season that passes to-day was that at which Joseph Otis Minott was the host last evening. It was a Japanese dinner in Mr. Minott's apartment, and the guests, gowned in Japanese costumes, squatted on the floor and ate—or tried to eat—with chopsticks. The edibles were of the usual sort, but the service was Japanese in every particular. Even the music was Oriental, as a Chinese band played, while another orchestra varied the programme. It was not a large affair, about thirty guests having been asked. They included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Hunter of London, Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Post, and Moncure Robinson.

Miss Beatrice Kinney celebrated the anniversary of her birthday by giving a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing, last evening. She took her guests to see "The Wizard of Oz," and afterward to the Waldorf-Astoria, where supper was served in the East Room, after which came music and dancing. The guests asked were:

Miss Stone,	J. Montgomery Strong,
Miss Mamie Pomeroy,	Franklin Plummer,
Miss Helen S. McLean,	Howard Dickinson,
Miss Ethel Stebbins,	Dr. Harold Barclay,
Miss Marie Montant,	Killaen Van Rensselaer
Miss Louise Edey,	Thomas Kearney,
Miss Anna R. Edey,	Victor Meert,
Miss Ella De Peyster,	Mr. Fairfax,
Miss De Barril,	Mr. Gerard,
J. Augustus Ireland,	Robert Cooke.

Mrs. Henry W. Poor gave a small musicale on Sunday evening. The Kneisel Quartet played. The Colonial dinner given by Moncure Robinson to formally open his new home at 16 East Seventy-sixth Street was another event of Sunday evening.

From Louisville, Ky., comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Alice Castleman to Augustus C. Hone.

The date of the wedding of Miss Chloise Hatch and Cornelius Lea has not been decided on yet. It is to be some time in April in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The procession of Rex, the reception of the King and Queen, and the Comus ball are to be the events in New Orleans to-day, where the carnival will end in a brilliant manner. There is also a carnival in Mobile and others in Havana, in Pensacola and in the City of Mexico. There are to be at Nice the battle of flowers and other diversions in which many Americans will take part.

Miss Mary M. White, who died on Sunday in her residence at 13 West Twenty-first Street, was the daughter of the late Campbell P. White. With Miss White lived her sister, also unmarried, her nephew, Goldsborough Banyer, who changed his name from Stuart, and the Misses Stuyvesant, also relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin are booked to sail on Saturday for a long tour of Europe. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard will sail within the next fortnight.

There are to be several weddings to-day. In the Church of the Incarnation is to be the wedding of Arthur Gouverneur Morris and Miss Lillian Brooks, in St. James's Church that of Miss Effie Caesar and Reginald Benner, and in the residence of the bride's parents that of Miss Marion L. Addoms and Leonadas M. Lawson, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Mary Newbold Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Patterson, to Richard Walden Hale of Boston is announced.

William C. Whitney has left for Aiken, S. C., with a large party, in which are Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Barney, Miss Helen Barney, the Countess Fabbricotti, and Rawlins L. Cottenet.

Among the New York girls who went to Pomfret, Conn., yesterday morning for the day's play and the dance to-night given by the boys of the Pomfret School were Miss Mary S. Park, Miss Alexandra Stevens, Miss Beatrice Morgan, Miss Marie Van Liew, and Miss Marian Clark. The girls went up with different parties, and they will with their chaperons or parents return to-morrow.

MANY VISITORS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday at Tuxedo was the most successful day the place has had in a long time. The beautiful weather of the past three days brought large crowds out to witness the squash championship matches at the Tennis Club, and to enjoy the skating on Tuxedo Lake and the sleighing through the park. J. Henry Smith and John J. McCook engaged special trains today for their guests. The Tuxedo Club has been packed since Friday, and many persons have been unable to get rooms.

A large number of people opened their cottages for the holiday. They included Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, W. M. Rodewald, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan S. Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. McVickar have arrived at the Stokes cottage for the remainder of the Winter, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Livingston are in the Livingston cottage, on Tower Hill.

At the clubhouse to-day there were over 200 present at luncheon, including:

Miss Edythe Jones,	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morris,
Mrs. E. G. Janeway,	J. I. Blair,
Miss Janeway,	I. W. Waterbury, Jr.,
W. S. Wisner, 2d,	Robert Varnum,
Henry Steel Wardner,	Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris,
John G. Neeser,	Miss Daisy Hollins,
A. Stewart Walker,	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sheffield,
Baron de Neuflize,	Mrs. Wallach,
George B. Barton,	Cecil D. Landale,
Benjamin Wilson,	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis,
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Davison,	W. J. Wallsworth,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch,	Miss T. F. Webb,
Carl Lumholtz,	Miss Knowlton,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,	The Misses Miller,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy,	Mrs. J. W. Miller,
Miss Jean Hancy,	J. T. Lammon,
John S. Rogers,	H. Lammon,
H. P. Rogers, Jr.,	Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook,
J. S. Erving,	J. W. Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robb,	Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb,	Mrs. Ladenburg,
Miss Janet Robb,	Miss Rutherford,
Henry G. Gray,	Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough,	Miss Poor,
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McVickar,	Mrs. L. F. Mills,
	T. Suffern Tailer.

Keeney—Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 23.—Raymond George Keeney, Assistant Secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company and son of Gen. George E. Keeney, the President of the company, married to-day Miss Laura Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Moore of 85 Wethersfield Avenue. The wedding took place at noon in the Church of the Good Shepherd, the Rev. George Thomas Linsley, rector of the church, performing the ceremony.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Yale, class of 1900, and served as a Lieutenant in the Spanish War. His best man to-day was Albert Munger Barrell of Chicago, Yale, 1900. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Richards Moore, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Fuller and Miss Emeline Smith of Milwaukee, Miss Elizabeth Rawn of Cincinnati, Miss Kate Van Ostend, of Watertown, N. Y.; Miss Aline Peters of Great Barrington, Mass., and Miss Helen Howard, Miss Marjorie Skinner, and Miss Elsie Lincoln of this city.

The ushers were Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., of Washington; Earl Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J.; Ralph Dennison Keeney of Somersville, Harry E. Hart of New Britain, and James Leland Howard, Jr., Thomas Fisher Lawrence, Lewis Edward Gordon, and Edward Reed Graham of Hartford.

STATE CHESS TOURNEY.

Roething and Rosen Tie in Championship Match—General Tournament Honors Divided.

The New York State Chess Association celebrated its twenty-first birthday with the annual tournament on Washington's Birthday to decide the championship of the Empire State. Twenty-eight engaged in the general tournament, while twelve experts competed for championship honors.

The following players entered the championship tournament: D. G. Baird, E. Delmar, O. W. Field, X. H. Helms, J. Jaffe, H. Keidanz, W. Koch, O. Roething, L. Rosen, Herbert Rosenfeld, J. S. Ryan, and Harry Zirn.

The following entered the general tournament: B. C. Selover, J. Luks, C. F. Weeks, D. F. Searle, G. N. Cheeney, N. Tannenwurzel, H. Truelson, K. Vill, P. F. Monzert, A. McMartin, L. Hain, S. Rubinstein, S. Shapiro, J. Rosenthal, L. B. Meyer, M. Wicksouth, N. Witkow, Dr. J. Russell, H. L. Dickerson, H. A. Baldwin, E. Sobernheim, E. Ziegler, C. A. Lawrence, L. G. Nicholas, and C. Curt.

During the noon recess the annual business meeting was held, when the following officers were elected: President—Prof. Isaac L. Rice; First Vice President—D. F. Searle, Rome; Second Vice President—A. McMartin, Johnstown; Third Vice President—S. P. Chittenden, Brooklyn; Secretary and Treasurer—L. D. Broughton; Advisory Committee—W. E. Scripture, Rome; G. N. Cheeney, Syracuse; J. M. Hanham, New York, J. Finn, and H. Helms.

The tournaments resulted as follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

Helms, Roething, and Rosen, 3 each; Jaffe, 2½; Field, 2; Delmar, Koch, Keidanz, and Zirn, 1 each; Baird, ½; Ryan and Rosenfeld, 0 each. The first-named four entitled to play in final round for the prizes.

GENERAL TOURNAMENT.

Rubinstein, Tannenwurzel, and Witkow, 3 each; Curt, Ziegler, Shapiro, and Searle, 2½ each; Baldwin, Vill, and Luks, 2 each; Cheeney, Meyer, Wicksouth, 1½ each; Truelsen, Sobernheim, and Lawrence, 1 each; Selover, Weeks, McMartin, Rosenthal, ½ each; while the rest of the players did not score.

The first three named and Curt, the latter drawn by lot, played off for the prizes. The pairing in the final round resulted as follows: Championship tournament: Roething vs. Helms, Ponziani opening; Jaffe vs. Rosen, Zulertort opening. General tournament—Rubinstein vs. Curt, Sicilian defense; Witkow vs. Tannenwurzel, French defense.

The final results were as follows: Roething beat Helms after 40 moves; Rosen beat Jaffe after 48 moves. Roething and Rosen are tied for first and second prizes and will have to play a match of two games up for the championship. Helms took third prize and Jaffe fourth. The championship tie match is to be played some time during this week.

General tournament—Rubinstein beat Curt after 34 moves; Tannenwurzel beat Witkow after 26 moves. Rubinstein and Tannenwurzel divided first and second prizes, Witkow took the third prize, and Curt the fourth.

ASPHALT CASE COURT ORDER.

R. Z. Woodruff as Master to Report on Gold Certificates, Guarantee Fund Moneys, and Priority of Liens.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Judge Kirkpatrick to-day ordered Robert Z. Woodruff of Trenton, as Master, to ascertain and report the amount of principal and interest of the collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company outstanding and the amount due and to become due thereon, for semi-annual payment and for the replacement of moneys drawn from the guarantee fund, with interest, to the date of the Master's report, and also ascertain what securities are held by the Land Title and Trust Company for the security of these certificates and in what manner the securities pledged can be sold to the best advantage.

Judge Kirkpatrick further ordered Mr. Woodruff, as Master, to ascertain and report the amount of the principal and interest of the collateral gold certificates of the National Asphalt Company and the amounts due and to become due thereon for semi-annual payment, with interest to the date of the Master's report, and instructed the Master to report also what securities are held by the Equitable Trust Company for these certificates and in what manner the securities pledged can be sold to the best advantage.

The Judge directs the Master to ascertain and report the order and priority of the liens of the Land Title and Trust Company versus the Asphalt Company of America, William F. Harrity versus the National Asphalt Company, the Land Title and Trust Company versus Henry Tatnall, receiver, and others, and the Equitable Trust Company versus Henry Tatnall, receiver, and others, on the several securities and assets of the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company.

All of the companies and complainants mentioned having agreed to the order, Judge Kirkpatrick directs that all further equity is reserved until the filing of the Master's report.

GIRL SKATER RESCUED.

Two Boys of the Bayshore High School Dove Under the Ice for Her.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Feb. 23.—Miss Florence Baker, a pupil in the Bay Shore High School, narrowly escaped drowning this afternoon in Robbins Lake. While she was skating with friends the ice broke under her and she sank.

When she came up under the ice Edward Muncy and Edward Nelson, High School pupils, threw off their coats and plunged into the hole, and after what seemed to be a long period, dragged her from under the ice. The girl was unconscious. The three were dragged out, and the two boys were almost as exhausted as the girl. She was revived with difficulty.

Earl Blydenburgh, another High School boy, broke through the ice afterward, but he was hauled out safely.

Princeton French Club Quartered.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The French Club, which was organized here several weeks ago, is just about to take up its quarters in the Brokaw Building. The walls are finished in Pompeiian red and all the woodwork in black. The furniture will be Flemish oak. The official name of the organization is "Cercle Français of Princeton University." An invitation has already been received to unite with the "Federation de l'Alliance Française aux Etats Unis" and to send delegates to their meeting in New York on March 17. The library has been started, and already a number of books have been received.

Reception to Miss Emma Thursby.

The birthday anniversary of Miss Emma Thursby was celebrated by a reception given in her honor at the Pierrepont Art Room, 44 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Miss Thursby, who was at one time the leading choir soprano in this country, sang yesterday in public for the first time in many years. Her songs were "Snowflake," an old English ballad; "The Bird Song," and "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair." Others who sang were Mrs. Jessica De Wolf, Miss Del Prato, Miss Riba Cornett, and Miss Grace Clare, all of whom are pupils of Miss Thursby. Richard Kay, violinist, assisted.

Carnegie School for Librarians.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Andrew Carnegie has decided to give $100,000 to Western Reserve University of this city, to establish a school for the training of librarians. This announcement was made by President Thwing to-day. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, has had the project under consideration for some time past.

INQUEST ON TROLLEY WRECK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 23.—The funeral of Miss Jennie Estelle McLelland, the last victim of the Clifton Avenue grade crossing accident, took place to-day. The condition of other victims of the disaster still in the hospitals was unchanged to-night.

Motorman Brady recovered consciousness at St. Michael's this evening. He knows all that goes on about him and can recall happenings of a week ago, but Thursday morning is wholly a blank to him. He seems not to know how he was hurt. The doctors in the hospital say his mind is a blank for the time being, but that memory may return slowly, and again, it may never recur to him what took place from the moment his car began to slide down the incline.

Coroner Holleman will begin taking testimony on Wednesday and officers from the Prosecutor's office have been busy summoning school children as witnesses.

Principal Stearns of the High School has postponed indefinitely the proposed memorial services at the High School arranged for to-morrow. The reason given is that the teachers and principals were of the impression that such services would unfit the scholars for hard work for several days. The school has already been much upset.

As a result of the catastrophe the trolley company has had two derailing switches placed in position at the fatal crossing. The work on the switches was begun Saturday afternoon and they were placed in operation yesterday. A man is stationed at each switch to operate it when necessary.

MEXICAN CENTRAL'S PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Mexico City says the members of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Central Railroad, who are making an inspection trip over the lines of that system, have decided upon some important extensions and new lines. Construction is to be pushed on the Mexico City-Tampico line, and there is to be no cessation in the work of building the new line to San Antonio, Texas. Much importance is attached to the latter line, as it will afford the Mexican Central a new short route between connecting lines in the United States and Mexico City, connection being made with the existing main line of the system at Torreon.

It is further learned that if the Mexican Central does not succeed in purchasing the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Road it will build its own line to Vera Cruz from a point on the new Tampico line.

General Manager H. R. Nickerson has been with the party very little owing to serious illness.

Christian Brother Taken to Bellevue.

Brother Raymond, or John Callahan, twenty-two years old, a Christian Brother, who had been teaching in the Catholic Protectory at Westchester, disappeared Friday from that institution. It was believed he was demented, as he had overstudied, and when he disappeared it was felt his mind had given way under the strain. He walked into the branch of the institution at Second Street and Second Avenue last night and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital insane pavillion.

Veteran Editor's Silver Jubilee.

The members of the editorial staff of the New York Staats-Zeitung on Saturday night at the German Press Club celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the service on that paper of Franz Fünfkirchen, assistant city editor. Mr. Fünfkirchen began his journalistic career in January, 1872. He was born in 1839 in Moravia, Austria. When he became a citizen of the United States he renounced his title of Count. He is a cousin of Countess Chatell, the wife of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the Austrian Crown Prince.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is natural that the woman's shirtwaists made by the same establishment which makes men's shirts should be built on the style of the latter. As a matter of fact, there is nothing as attractive in a colored shirtwaist or "shirt," as the English girl says, which is made with absolute simplicity minus tucking effects as far as possible, and with the shirt sleeve with the straight starched cuff. This year's shirtwaist of this order is made with extra long lines in front, with a high military shoulder, and the sleeves a little fuller. There are gussets set in below the waist line to insure smooth fitting over the hips.

For the materials there are innumerable mercerized cheviots, in stripes of all kinds and in plain colored stuff, with a woven figure having a brocaded effect. There are cloths of basket weave, matting cloth, (the canvas effect,) embroidered linens, French woven linens, and fine handkerchief linens, these latter the lightest and coolest of all.

Among the handsomest of the linen waists are those of medium weight, with embroidered fronts and plaited backs. These are imported ready-embroidered, and made up in the shirt style on this side. There are four different patterns of the embroidery, which is done in rather heavy linen floss, the work well raised. There is a large spray on either side of the front. There are four designs, the grape among them, of course, and the other favorite patterns fleur de lis and daisies, with a fourth, very charming and less usual, thistles, with foliage showing a beautiful cut leaf. There is the regular plait in the centre of the front, buttoned with large white pearl buttons, the fullness plaited in at lower part of the front of the bodice. The back is in three box plaits, each formed by two stitched side plaits set an eighth of an inch apart. The two outside plaits taper in at the waist line and give a particularly pretty shape to the back. The sleeve is the plain shirt sleeve and starched cuff. These cost $12.50.

The handkerchief linen waists are more in the nature of fancy bodices made with yoke, stock, and cuffs, formed of narrow bias bands of the linen joined by briar stitching. These bands form wheels at the lower part of the yoke. The cuffs are very deep.

Mercerized cheviots are in good enough standing to be also embroidered by hand, and some of them are more elaborate than the embroidered linens. These have effective designs in applique embroidery on either side of the front and on the cuffs, and have plaited backs like the linens. These are $10.50, or if, in place of the plaits the backs are embroidered, they will cost $15.

All the loosely woven crash effects are smart this season, and are correspondingly high in price. The embroidery of white on the linen color is more striking than white on pure white. A linen crash shirtwaist embroidered back and front will cost $18.

Flower designs are always beautiful in themselves, and this year, with the fruit designs, are good style, but one always turns with pleasure to the more conventional effects. These are to be seen in the butcher's linen waists in white and dark blue. The blue is the higher-priced, and rather smarter in effect, with its handwork in white. One of these waists has the plait down the front, with a heavy double hemstitching in white in place of the regular stitching on the two sides. On either side of this centre plait is the embroidery in conventional bands. Each of these bands is formed by two small ladderlike openwork lines, running the length of the waist, and between them are worked small white embroidered dots of different sizes. There is a turnover stock and cuffs embroidered to match. A waist of this kind will cost $16, and in white they range from $12.50 up.

The regular shirtwaists vary in cut chiefly in the backs. Some of these are plain, others have three box plaits, and still others a rather deep pointed yoke. There is more elaboration in the backs of these shirts than in previous years.

For this season of the year the shirtwaists of vesting are popular, being heavier and warmer than the others. They come in the designs seen in men's vests, a tiny red dot on a white ground, perhaps, a tan ground with a small figure, or there will be fancy weaves in white.

A plain striped mercerized cheviot waist will cost $4.50, and a handsome waist in a plain color, with a woven figure, $7. A beautiful white mercerized cheviot has the effect of a brocade, with a pattern of tulips woven in the material. This is $7.

Plain butcher's linen waists are $5, and waists of a thinner linen are made with three plaits back and front, and cost the same. There are pique waists of all kinds, plain and dotted, perhaps not as many as other years, and there is the heavy pique flannelette, which has a fleece lining.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Eva Lorillard Kip.

Mrs. Eva Lorillard Kip died yesterday. She was the daughter of the late Peter Lorillard and the sister of the late Pierre Lorillard. Her husband, Col. Lorillard Kip, died some time ago. After the death of her husband and her son, Lorillard Kip, Jr., she sold her residence, at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and took a camp in the Adirondacks. Her Winters were spent at New York hotels. Last Winter she lived at the Hotel Wellington. For three years Mrs. Kip had been in broken health. Her daughter, Mrs. Richard McCreery, who lives at Pau, came to this city in the Autumn in order to be near her mother. Mr. McCreery arrived last Friday on the Cedric. Mrs. Henry Barbey and Mrs. James P. Kernochan are sisters of Mrs. Kip.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN C. HART, a well-known lawyer and extensive property owner of Lockport, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy, aged fifty years.

JACOB COHEN died at his home, 68 East Eighty-third Street, yesterday from diabetes. He was fifty-nine years old, and retired from active business fifteen years ago. He was the father-in-law of Moe Levy.

ROBERT BARNES WHITE died on Sunday evening at his home in Shrewsbury, N. J., from heart disease and dropsy, in his sixty-seventh year. He was a son of William Crawford White of New York, and moved to Shrewsbury about forty years ago. He was a man of considerable means and spent most of his time in the study of astronomy. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Charles Billings.

J. FREDERICK HEGEMAN, a well-known auctioneer of Queens County, died at his home near Hempstead yesterday. He leaves a widow and a married daughter, Mrs. W. H. Lauden. To the efforts of Mr. Hegeman is due the fact that Fulton Street, from Jamaica to Hempstead, was made a public highway. The road was formerly the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, and a toll was demanded from travelers.

WILLIAM H. NAETHING, fifty-three years old, died on Sunday from cancer of the stomach at his home, Grant View, Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Naething, who was engaged in this city as a restaurant keeper and identified with other business interests, was born in Oneida County. He was afterward graduated from the College of the City of New York, and served as a member of the School Board. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, served for years as Grand Standard Bearer, and was a Past Master of Puritan Lodge.

Mrs. W. A. Roebling Critically Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Washington A. Roebling is seriously ill at her home on West State Street, and her condition is such that a report was circulated this morning that she would not live the day out. It was announced this evening that she was somewhat brighter and her family were more hopeful over the outlook. Mrs. Roebling has been in failing health for some time, but her condition did not become serious until the past few days.

Funeral of Gen. Corbin's Father.

BATAVIA, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The funeral of Shadrach Corbin, father of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, occurred here to-day. The Adjutant General of the army was present. The services were simple. Shadrach Corbin was born in this country April 4, 1816, of one of the pioneer families, and had lived here all his life. He is survived by three children.

Bonn's Farewell Appearance.

Last night was the farewell of Bonn at the Irving Place Theatre, when he appeared in "The Journalist." It was a gala night there and Manager Conried was to have appeared in the play, but his recent election to the management of the Metropolitan Opera House kept him too busy to study the part. Both Mr. Bonn and Mr. Conried were called on for speeches.

Business Notices.

Otranta E & W Otranta
A new collar

MARRIED.

SATTERLEE—WHITNEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, 1903, at St. Michael's Church, Milton, Mass., by the Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, Ethel Alice, daughter of the late Stanton Whitney of Boston, to Dr. Henry Suydam Satterlee.

WILSON—KUESTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903, at residence of minister, Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles H. Pennoyer, Gretchen Adele Kuester to George Albert Wilson, both of Mount Vernon.

DIED.

AIKEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, at the residence of his parents, William Buckingham, eldest son of William A. and Eliza C. B. Aiken and grandson of the late Governor William A. Buckingham.
Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 24, from 157 Washington St., Norwich, Conn., at 2:30 P. M.

BIRDSEYE.—On Feb. 23, 1903, in her eighty-first year, Catherine M., widow of Lucien Birdseye.
Notice of funeral services hereafter.

BURRALL.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Feb. 21, Porter S. Burrall, in his fifty-eighth year.
Funeral at Salisbury on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock.

COHEN.—Feb. 23, 1903, Jacob Cohen, beloved husband of Esther Cohen and beloved father of Mrs. Moe Levy, Mrs. Bernard Greenberg, Mrs. Joseph R. Munter, and Joseph J. Cohen.
Funeral from his late residence, 68 East 83d St., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9:30 A. M.
Please omit flowers.

The members of Monitor Lodge, No. 528, F. and A. M., are earnestly requested to attend the funeral of Brother Jacob Cohen from his late residence, 68 East 83d St., Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 9. By order of JOHN IVORY, Master.
D. J. BARNETT, Secretary.

CRAGG.—Feb. 22, 1903, Gowen H. Cragg, beloved husband of Mercy J. Bulmar and brother of Samuel H. and Fred H. Cragg.
Funeral services Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th, at 8 P. M., from his late residence, 538 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers please copy.

FERRIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, at Stamford, Conn., in her 80th year, Harriet G., widow of the late Charles Ferris of Port Chester, N. Y.
Services will be held at the residence of her son, 67 Forest Street, Stamford, on Tuesday, the 24th, at 2.30 P. M. Carriages will be at station to meet the 1:04 train from New York. Interment at Sound Beach.

FORD.—On Feb. 23, 1903, Catherine, beloved wife of Hugh F. Ford.
Funeral from her late residence, 687 East 169th St., Bronx, Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church. Interment in St. Raymond's Cemetery.

GAGE.—On Feb. 22, Dr. George C. Gage, aged fifty-two years 8 months.
Funeral services Tuesday, 24th, 1 o'clock, 56 West 76th St.

GARRETSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, at Somerville, N. J., Arthur Garretson, in his 29th year.
Funeral from his late residence Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

GRANDIN.—Suddenly on Feb. 22d, Annie, daughter of the late Egbert H. and Caroline Battle Grandin.
Funeral service at St. Ignatius's Church, West End Ave. and 87th St., at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

KIP.—On Monday, Feb. 23, Eva Lorillard, widow of Lawrence Kip.
Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Ash Wednesday, 2 P. M.

KRITZMAN.—Sunday, Feb. 22, of heart failure, Samuel, beloved husband of Isabella Kritzman, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral private at convenience of the family.

KUMMEL.—On Friday, Feb. 20, 1903, at her residence in Williamsville, N. Y., Emma Curtis Kummel, daughter of the late Julia Curtis Moffat and August Henry Kummel.

LITTLE.—On Monday, Feb. 23, after a brief illness, William Caswell Little.
Services from his late residence, 143 West 74th St., New York City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private, at Bellport, L. I.

McCUTCHEON.—At 273 74th St., Brooklyn, on Feb. 22, 1903, of pneumonia, Walter Abbott, eldest son of John A. McCutcheon, aged three and a half years.

STOUT.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 21, in her ninety-fifth year, Caroline M. Stout, widow of the late Judge Stout of Monmouth County, N. J.
Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

VERNON.—On Feb. 21, 1,165 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, John, son of William and Louise Vernon, in his 21st year.
Funeral from Bushwick Ave. M. E. Church, corner of Madison St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 22, at her residence, 13 West 21st St., Mary M., daughter of the late Campbell P. White.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Ave. and 21st St., on Thursday, Feb. 26th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITE.—Robert B. White, at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Second Month, Twenty-third, 1903.
Funeral from Friends' Meeting House, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Fourth Day, Second Month, Twenty-fifth, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet friends at Red Bank station on arrival of 12:20 train from Cortlandt St., Pennsylvania Railroad.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets,
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

D. O. Mills Recovering from Grip.

At the residence of D. O. Mills at 634 Fifth Avenue it was said yesterday that Mr. Mills was not as ill as had been reported. He has had an attack of grip, but is able to be up and he expects to go out in a few days. Considering his advanced years Mr. Mills's convalescence has been very rapid, it was said, and his staying indoors is only a precautionary measure.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 23.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AZARO, James, 263 Elizabeth St	1	21
ARP, John H., 866 Amsterdam Av	1	22
BARTEN, Allen, 338 W. 24th St	60	22
BROWN, Martha, 429 W. 16th St	2	22
BUCHNER, Samuel, 76 E. 113th St	1	21
BERNSTEIN, Mendel, 96 Orchard St	77	22
BORAK, Frank, 425 E. 73d St	54	20
BOTTA, Rosie, 305 E. 112th St	1	20
BONNEAN, Joseph J., 132 E. 121st	62	21
BRADY, Anna, 695 1st Av	45	22
BRAUN, Leonard, 641 6th St	2	22
COLEMAN, Nellie, 311 21st St	15	22
COLLINS, William F., 509 E. 82d St	33	21
COSTA, Milton W., 2,454 8th Av	1	20
CONLIN, Mary, 41 Barrow St	60	21
CRONIN, Patrick, 428 W. 53d St	30	21
CAMPBELL, Sadie, 24 Broome St	2	22
DUNN, Mary, 3 Sullivan St	45	21
DUFFY, Catharine, 474 Pearl St	45	20
DEVANEY, Charles P., 414 W. 45th	74	21
ELMSDORF, Albert L., 339 W. 59th	1	22
ETTLING, Gustave, 322 E. 89th St	50	20
ECKSTEIN, David, 242 Spring St	66	22
ELZE, William H., Bellevue Hosp	48	22
ELLERY, John, 40 Hamilton St	1	22
FILOMENO, Angiolina, 140 Mulberry	1	22
FRANDSEN, Charles, 606 E. 14th St	75	22
FARRALL, James, 15 E. 47th St	54	22
GARRITY, Jane, 458 W. 28th St	32	22
GERATY, Gertrude, 42 E. 116th St	1	21
GRIFFIN, William L. D., 368 W. 27th St	1	22
GARDELLA, Luigi, 14 Roosevelt St	35	21
GLEASON, Joseph J., 204 Elm St	30	20
GREEN, William T., 175 W. 32d St	61	22
GOLDBERG, Minnie, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	19
GIBSON, Sara, 577 9th Av	40	21
GRANDIN, Annie, 504 Columbus Av	45	22
GAGE, George C., 56 W. 76th St	52	22
HALIANO, Luigi, 247 Elizabeth St	1	22
HOEY, May, 135 W. 19th St	1	22
HANRAHAN, James J., 1,126 2d Av	1	22
HEALEY, Annie, 132 W. 63d St	62	22
JONES, George E., 209 E. 97th St	11	20
JUNG, Caroline, 136 E. 7th St	57	22
KAUFMANN, Joseph, 203 E. 114th	1	21
KRITZMANN, John, 121 E. 55th St	73	22
KOHLHOEFER, Frans, 526 E. 89th	77	21
KURTZ, Carl, 392 E. 8th St	1	22
LAIRDS, Robert M., 128 7th Av	28	22
LONG, GONG, 1 Doyers St	38	20
LAUSEN, John A., 174 E. 84th St	2	22
LITTLE, William C., 101 E. 25th St	52	22
LABELSOHN, Schmiel, 85 Rivington	20	20
LIPPINCOTT, Elizabeth D., 58 W. 126th	87	21
LINDENBERG, Herman, 17 Prospect St., Long Island City	63	22
LANGAN, Martin, 311 E. 76th St	1	20
LANG, Fanny, 66 E. 119th St	60	22
MOORE, Rebecca, 9 W. 116th St	63	22
MORDESA, Ida M., 200 W. 113th St	27	22
MICHEL, Barbara, 344 E. 118th St	68	22
MORGENSTEIN, Simon, 317 E. 89th	57	20
MEYERHOFF, Charles, 234 Central Park West	67	21
MULVIHILL, Elizabeth, 506 W. 40th	45	21
MARTIN, Katharine, 416 W. 31st St	55	21
MORGAN, John W., 169 W. 63d St	46	21
McGUIRE, Ellen, 230 E. 106th St	54	22
McDONNELL, Mary, 180 1st Av	45	20
McNALLY, Patrick, 118 Christopher	34	21
McCRONKEN, John, 311 W. 13th St	85	22
NEVILLE, John, 502½ W. 20th St	1	21
NATALE, Antonetta, 171 Mulberry St	1	22
OETTING, Frederick H., 222 E. 65th	16	20
O'NEILL, Mary, 488 6th Av	65	20
PARLOW, Frederic W., 326 E. 84th	67	21
PAHULSKY, Lazarus, 236 Madison St	76	22
PIPLITZKY, Molly, 228 Rivington St	1	22
QUINN, John, 15 E. 119th St	35	21
RICHTBERG, Margaret, 505 W. 50th	1	21
RENKUS, Anton, 256 Madison St	1	22
REEL, Charles, 227 E. 100th St	3	21
RAISER, Lilly, 223 E. 7th St	1	22
ROBERTSON, James, J. Hood Wright Hospital	76	21
RICE, Vincent, 39 Madison St	1	22
ROONEY, Frank, 450 W. 33d St	32	22
RICHTMAN, Hannah, 633 E. 11th St	6	22
STANBRIDGE, Elizabeth, 212 E. 40th	63	20
SNELLING, Ellen D., 441 W. 22d St	91	21
SMITH, Patrick L., 249 Waverley Pl	50	22
SPENCE, Elizabeth S., 510 W. 59th	1	22
STRAGHO, Elsie G., 208 W. 38d St	6	21
SHULMAN, Bennie, 58 Jefferson St	1	22
SANDS, Mary, 117 W. 114th St	52	22
SILVERMAN, Joshua, 25 Orchard St	1	22
STEWART, Margaret E., 236 Avenue A	1	22
SCHOCHTER, Moses, 90 Eldridge St	1	22
SMITH, William, 239 Bowery	56	21
SCOTT, Martin J., 201 E. 97th St	48	21
SIN, May, 10 Chatham Square	22	21
STEVENS, Henry, 22 Coenties Slip	60	20
TOW, John, 55 Mangin St	38	21
TARTOKOFSKY, Mayer, 324 E. 123d	63	20
TROJAN, Antonie, 329 E. 85th St	41	22
THIEL, Mathias, 1,001 1st Av	50	20
TYLER, Gladys R., 216 W. 62d St	1	22
UGOLINI, Henrice, 342 E. 24th St	65	21
USCHER, Aller, 146 Ridge St	35	21
VINESY, William, 400 W. Broadway	1	22
VOLZ, Henry, 404 E. 78th St	76	21
WOODS, Frank F., 201 E. 118th St	29	22
WEINSTOCK, Abraham, 581 8th Av	74	20
WALKE, David C., 218 W. 62d St	53	19
WEHR, Peter, 115 2d St	70	22
YOUNGER, Jennie, 413 E. 72d St	1	22
ZIMMERMAN, Daniel, 1 Clinton St	72	20

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
BAUER, Barbara, St. Joseph's Hos	31	21
CUMMINGS, Thos., 864 E. 168th St	20	22
FERGUSON, F. E., St. Joseph's Hos	25	21
GREENWALD, T., 540 E. 150th St	1	21
HELD, Mary, Lincoln Hosp	40	21
KELLY, John H., 996 Freeman St	38	22
LEISTER, T. J., 775 Union Av	48	21
MARTUCCI, Nicolo, 2,516 Park Av	55	21
McGRATH, Mary J., 23 Crotona Pl	60	20
REILLY, Ann, 824 E. 146th St	47	19
STENGER, Edward, St. Joseph's Hos	41	22

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ARMSTRONG, Thomas, K. Co. Hosp	49	21
AHERN, Michael, 130 Java St	29	21
AMENDOLA, Rosa, 105 Calmet St	1	22
BRAUN, George J., 517 50th St	1	21
BREITENSTEIN, F., Lutheran Hosp	64	21
BURKITT, Anna F., 391 E. 11th St	5	22
BRADY, Agnes, 136 Bedford Av	48	21
BAACHE, Minnie, 492 Lorimer St	19	21
BOWIE, George W., 510 17th St	46	21
BROWN, William A., 165 Ryerson St	1	22
BETHON, Kate, 141 Leonard St	21	21
CHARKIN, L., Kingston Av. Hosp	6	21
CHMELENSKI, Veronica, Hinsdale and Vienna Sts	1	22
CLANCY, Catherine, 833 Bergen St	26	21
DOLAN, Irene, 400 Van Brunt St	1	21
DANNEMILLER, C. B., 156 42d St	44	20
DOHERTY, Wm. J., 53 South 6th St	22	21
DUESBERY, H., 251 Montrose Av	1	21
GEGECKIC, Antonina, 73 Hudson Av	1	21
GROFF, James M., Kings Co. Hosp	65	21
GINITT, F. N., 1,318 Bushwick Av	11	22
HENNESSY, Mary, 22 Luquer St	1	21
HERMS, Alfred W., 65th St. and 7th	1	21
HORENSTEIN, Clara, L. I. S. Hosp	54	21
HINTZE, Lisette L. J., 1,356 3d Av	23	21
HOLSTEN, Mildred, 1,025 3d Av	1	21
HYLAND, Mary E., 301 Sackett St	40	21
HOLLSBERG, C., 150 N. 4th St	82	21
HILDENBRANDT, John J., Rockaway Av., Canarsie	46	21
JACKSON, C. E., 410 Herkimer St	1	22
KLOBUTSCHEK, John, 366 Knickerbocker Av	73	20
KRUSCHINSKY, J., Lutheran Hosp	61	21
KNIGHT, C. B., 1,078 E. 38th St	41	21
KEENAN, C., 1,083 Manhattan Av	27	21
KILLEN, John, 387 Hicks St	26	21
LEVIEN, Camille, 1,104 Pacific St	1	21
LINOKI, Mary D., 338 Pulaski St	56	21
MORRIS, Zachary T., L. I. S. Hosp	52	21
MATEER, Bridget, 136 N. 10th St	1	21
MUNDER, F., Ft. Hamilton Hosp	30	19
MORITZ, M., 716 Evergreen Av	61	21
MARRAZO, F., 84 Skillman St	2	23
MOORE, Philip H., 365 Madison St	52	21
MESTER, Olga, 296 S. 2d St	1	21
MAGUIRE, Andrew, 50 Georgia Av	64	21
McCUTCHEON, W. A., 273 74th St	3	22
NYHAN, Sylvester, 686 St. & 3d Av	1	21
OKERHOLM, L., 148 McDougall St	2	21
QUIGLEY, Louisa A., E. 95th St. and Avenue L	37	22
REARDON, Michael C., St. Peter's Hospital	36	21
RUDD, Robert C., 149 Waverley Av	34	21
ROACH, Catharine E., 918 Manhattan Av	25	21
REILLY, Ann, K. Co. Hospital	70	19
REICH, Charles F., 120 1st Place	43	21
ROBERTS, Francis, 14 Downing St	1	22
RUFF, Charles, 47 Bushwick Av	62	22
SPENCER, George R., 434 49d St	1	22
SEVERYNSKI, Edwin F., 256 St. Mark's Av	1	21
SCHWARTZ, Harry, 133 McKibbon	1	21
SCHRAEDER, Alice, St. Peter's Hos	45	21
SMITH, John H., 217 Ralph Av	39	21
SWEENEY, Margaret, 109 Smith St	1	21
TINGSTROM, Valdemar L., 344A 19th	18	21
THAKE, Louisa, 339 54th St	71	21
VENSLAROVITCH, Veronica, 84 N. 1st St	4	21
VAN GURP, William H., Fort Hamilton Hospital	32	21
VERNON, John, 1,165 Putnam Av	20	21
WOLF, Clifford W., 317 Bleecker St	1	21
WATSON, Nettie, Kings Co. Hosp	34	21
WILSON, Helen V., 166 Sands St	1	21
WYSOCKI, Stanislaw, 38 N. 8th St	1	22
WHITSON, Jarvis R., 1,361 Bushwick Av	68	21

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Exchange resumes business to-day after a triple holiday, following an inactive week of dealings so confused that advances and declines were about equally divided. Thus upon the week forty-one stocks advanced one point or more and forty-four declined similarly. The bond dealings were of the same character—twelve advanced, fourteen declined. The bank statement showed a large and unexpected increase in loans and decrease in reserve, the general condition shown being such as to warrant expectation of a closer money market. This was reflected in London yesterday by fractionally lower prices for Americans. Consols and rentes also declined on Monday.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company preferred stock.
American Steel Foundries Company preferred stock.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines.
Union Pacific Railroad common and preferred stocks.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
American Steam Gauge and Valve Manufacturing Company.
Pressed Steel Car Company common and preferred stocks.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Lithographic Company.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Detroit and Southwestern Railway.
Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.

Grand Rapids and Muskegon Bonds.

Lawrence Barnum & Co., bankers, of New York, are offering $1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Railway Company, which operates between Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, Mich. The Westinghouse Company controls 90 per cent. of its capital stock. The Standard Trust Company of New York is trustee for the mortgage.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says a very large amount of money due was renewed by the Bank of England yesterday, and a little more was borrowed. The discount market was firm.

The French demand for gold bullion has ceased in India.

On the Stock Exchange the chief feature yesterday was the renewed weakness of consols, attributed partly to Paris sales, but chiefly to continued lack of business owing to want of interest on the part of the outside public. Consols fell 5-16, to 92 3-16, for cash, and ⅜, to 92¼, for the account.

Grand Trunks were the only active stocks, and even they were affected by the general dullness after a firm opening.

The New York bank return caused free selling of American rails, prices finishing well below Friday's arbitrage parity, except those for United States Steel.

Spanish and Brazilian bonds relapsed sharply. Turks were markedly weak.

South Africans were depressed on Continental sales.

The Bank of England bought £11,000 bar gold and received £100,000 from Egypt.

The price of silver bars was 22¼d. per ounce, spot, and 22 1-16d. per ounce, forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Money was much wanted and scarce in the market to-day and a busy week is anticipated. Discounts were maintained.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were cheerful, but business was inactive. Traders were mainly occupied with the mining carry over. Consols were depressed by political reports, but closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Liquidation in Australasians progressed. Home rails were firm, with fair business. Americans were quiet and weak, the adverse bank statement and the holiday in New York inducing sales. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Erie, Union Pacific, and Wabash closed quiet. Grand Trunk was the most active section.

Fears that the Government might be defeated on the Brodrick amendment in the House of Commons were made the most of earlier in the day by the bears, and apparently influenced the sharp relapse which took place in consols, causing depression of the general list at the close of the day.

Foreigns were irregular. Rio Tintos hardened on the firmness of copper, which reached 58½ and closed at 58¼.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 1-16; consols for account, 92 3-16; Anaconda, 6⅛; Atchison, 88⅝; Atchison pf., 102½; Baltimore & Ohio, 100⅝; Candian Pacific, 140⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio, 51⅞; Chicago Great Western, 27½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 181⅛; De Beers, 21⅝; Denver & Rio Grande, 41⅜; Denver & Rio Grande pf., 91; Erie, 39⅝; Erie 1st pf., 71⅝; Erie 2d pf., 60¼; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville & Nashville, 128¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 28½; New York Central, 151⅛; Norfolk & Western, 75½; Norfolk & Western pf., 92½; Ontario & Western, 33⅝; Pennsylvania, 76; Rand Mines, 10⅞; Reading, 31¾; Reading 1st pf., 45; Reading 2d pf., 38½; Southern Railway, 35⅛; Southern Railway pf., 96⅝; Southern Pacific, 65; Union Pacific, 103⅜; Union Pacific pf., 97; United States Steel, 39⅝; United States Steel pf., 90¼; Wabash, 32; Wabash pf., 54.

Bar silver steady, 22⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.50; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Business opened heavy on the Bourse to-day, and there were numerous offers in the various departments. The news in regard to Macedonia and the withdrawal of the scheme for the unification of the Turkish debt caused a sharp setback in Turks, influencing the whole list. Foreigners suffered seriously. In the second part of the session banking house shares and industrials declined, and finished badly. Kafirs were weak. Rio Tintos alone were firm throughout.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day, due to the ease of money. Locals were weak on heavy realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

REPORTS OF RAILROADS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—For the quarter ended Dec. 31 the Delaware and Hudson system of railroads reports:

New York and Canada:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$327,865	$282,384
Operating expenses	177,304	146,237
Net earnings	149,261	136,147
Fixed charges	92,274	94,618
Net income	57,557	41,529
Albany and Susquehanna:		
Gross earnings	$1,254,091	$1,269,471
Operating expenses	488,600	522,949
Net earnings	765,431	746,523
Fixed charges	218,550	315,267
Net income	546,881	431,256
Rensselaer and Saratoga and Adirondack:		
Gross earnings	$808,146	$715,442
Operating expenses	592,300	403,828
Net earnings	215,848	311,614
Fixed charges	324,729	322,760
Deficit	108,781	1,041

The aggregate net income for the last quarter of last year was $465,657, while that for the corresponding quarter in 1901 was $471,233.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company reports operations of its lines in New York State for the quarter ended Dec. 31:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$2,032,177	$2,020,694
Operating expenses	1,647,665	1,681,664
Net earnings	384,512	365,030
Fixed charges	272,276	272,275
Net income	112,237	92,755

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company reports for the same quarter:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$144,069	$123,188
Operating expenses	97,420	81,168
Net earnings	36,679	42,020
Other income	11,864	12,296
Fixed charges	48,840	48,840
Net income	19,693	5,466

NEW FREE LECTURE COURSES.

Dr. Leipziger Announces a Coming Series of Talks on "How to Bring Up Children."

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, in charge of the Board of Education's free lecture courses, received a suggestion not long ago that he institute a series of talks on "How to Bring Up Children." He has arranged to have such a course, and a lecturer, so it is announced, will do the first talking on this topic the first Friday evening in next month, the course to continue on succeeding Fridays for several weeks. Dr. Leipziger made the announcement in a speech at last night's dinner of the Universalist Club at the Hotel St. Denis. Charles A. Miller, President of the club, was toastmaster.

The many extensions in the public education system, said Dr. Leipziger, had led up to this most important question: "Shall education end with the high school and university, or shall the State continue to furnish general knowledge to adults?" There once was a little boy who approached a public librarian and asked for a book called "How to Get Educated and How to Stay So." Schools, said the speaker, gave the beginning of education, but some provision must be made for the adults to "stay so." Undoubtedly, he thought, the adult's taste was as capable of cultivation as the child's.

"The true aim," continued Dr. Leipziger, "is to increase the stimulus given by the primary schools and to make it last through life—to give a wider outlook to men and women whose lives are lives of monotonous labor. The ever-increasing demands of the hearers prove that the system has been a success, but adult education is yet in its infancy. The period of mental plasticity is lengthening; men do not fossilize as early as they once did."

The city should begin to have new sorts of schoolhouses, with large auditoriums for the pupils' mothers and fathers, said the speaker. It was time that the working man and woman, "in these days of shorter hours and larger opportunities," should find the true joy of life in education.

HARTLEY INHERITANCE TAX.

Under the Appraisement $83,567 Has Been Paid to State Controller.

When the State Controller opens his mail this morning he will find a check for $83,567 from the attorneys for the estate of the late Marcellus Hartley. The sum represents the inheritance tax. The appraisement was filed several days ago, and the amount of the tax was fixed by the Surrogate. The attorneys mailed the certified check yesterday.

The widow of Mr. Hartley received bequests to the value of $1,617,870, on which a tax of $16,178 had to be paid. The daughter, Helen Jenkins, received $5,420,605, on which a tax of $54,206 was exacted. The grandson, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, inherited $1,318,351, on which he paid a tax of $13,183.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss K. Heary, upholstery goods; B. F. Welden, furniture; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bear, S., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Miss Martin, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. T. Watts, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Swofford Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Leon Smith, dress goods and silks; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Miser, trimmings, jewelry, and leather goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Bear, I. M., & C., Wilmington, N. C.; I. M. Bear, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Blank, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y., millinery; Miss L. N. Weaver, ribbons; Miss Riley, laces; Miss L. Owens, hats; Miss Mallenport, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Mansbacher, A., Trinidad, Col.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Diyes, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aronson, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, ribbons, and millinery; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Heer, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; F. X. Heer, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, cloaks, notions, millinery, clothing, and house-furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Oglesby-Dewitt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. Dewitt, Jr., notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Manix, J. E., Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; E. S. Pendleton, corsets and muslin underwear; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Garwin, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Powers, ladies' and children's underwear; B. W. Mountjoy, house furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
McKnew, W. H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Foster, A., Johnstown, Penn.; W. R. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; Cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Meinhard, Schoul & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. S. Meinhard, clothing; 640 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. M. Rich, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Dobbie, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; G. Tolman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery, silks, and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.
Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Bachman, domestics, silks, and linings; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; Holland House.
Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brian, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; I. Martin, gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
"Globe Store," Binghamton, N. Y.; J. R. Jones, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Currier, infants' wear; Miss L. Claflin, fancy goods; Miss M. Bedore, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; H. L. Noble, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, gloves, white goods, and muslin underwear; Hotel Cadillac.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; T. J. Moriarty, carpets; A. E. Thomas, notions, jewelry, and ribbons; Miss L. Walsh, millinery; 360 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnson, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Reid, housefurnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strauss, clothing and hats; M. M. Strauss, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. M. Gest, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stearns, L. L., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; G. L. Stearns, dry goods; Miss L. Wood, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP DEAL.

Fourteen Beaver Line Vessels Bought by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The negotiations for the purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of fourteen Beaver Line steamships from Elder, Dempster & Co. were satisfactorily concluded this morning.

The price paid is not yet disclosed, but it is said to be about $7,500,000.

The deal is regarded here as having an important bearing on the proposed Canadian fast mail service, as it will probably eliminate the tender of Elder, Dempster & Co. therefor and leave the Canadian Pacific Company in a better position to secure the contract.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company this afternoon confirmed the report of the purchase of the fourteen steamships from Elder, Dempster & Co. for the proposed transatlantic service of the Canadian Pacific Company. He declined to give any details.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WINS A SUIT

Action of the Government Based on the Use of Telegraph Lines Is Dismissed.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.—Judge Amidon of the United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, to-day dismissed the suit brought by the United States against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Northwestern Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

The suit was begun in 1890. The Government sought to revoke the charter on the ground that the Northern Pacific Company had violated the act of Congress of Aug. 7, 1888, by not carrying commercial messages over its wires.

Judge Amidon finds that the company at all times since the passage of the act of 1888, by and through its own respective corporate officers and employes, maintained and operated for railroad, Governmental, commercial, and other purposes, a line of telegraph coextensive with the line of railway system.

He also holds that if the contracts referred to between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company were fully performed, the same contain no provision which will obstruct the railway company from the performance of its duties under the act of Congress. For these reasons a decree will be entered dismissing the bill upon its merits.

RAILWAYS OPPOSE OMAHA TAX.

Union Pacific and Burlington Sue Out a Temporary Injunction.

OMAHA, Feb. 23.—Judge Munger, in the Federal Court, to-day granted a writ of injunction restraining the City Tax Commissioner and City Council from making an independent assessment of the Union Pacific and Burlington Railway property for purposes of municipal taxation.

It was contended by the railroads that the Tax Commissioner should accept the assessment of the State Board of Equalization, which was approximately $69,000 for the Union Pacific and $11,000 for the Burlington.

Instead of doing this the city made an independent valuation, putting the Union Pacific's taxable property at about $14,000,000 and the Burlington's at about $7,000,000. The case will be heard on its merits at an early date.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXEMPT POSITION.—Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has decided in favor of Deputy Clerk Coulter of the Children's Part of the Court of Special Sessions, on his application for pay for services rendered before the Municipal Civil Service Commission placed his position in Schedule "A," the exempt class. Mr. Coulter was appointed in August last, but the Civil Service Commission did not reach a decision on his case until October. Justice Fitzgerald holds that if the position could be considered an exempt one in October, it certainly could not be considered otherwise two months before. "If the position," said the Justice, "was within the exemption in October, how could it have been outside of it in August? If the nature of the duties of relator's office were such as to require the position to be placed in the exempt class two months later after his appointment, was not the commission derelict in not recognizing this earlier? The duties of the office did not change; it was the attitude of the commission that altered, as was said by Marean, J., in re Acker vs. Ogden et al.: 'The statute does not provide that no position shall be deemed exempt until scheduled as such, but unless scheduled as such.' Relator performed the duties of Deputy Clerk for the period in question; respondent has itself decided that the position is exempt, and the writ applied for must be allowed."

NO RIGHT TO NEW TRIAL.—The fact that one of the witnesses of a party to an action failed to appear at the trial of the case, and that his evidence is material to meet the testimony of one of the adverse parties, is not sufficient ground to set aside the judgment and to grant a new trial. The action was in the Municipal Court. The Justice granted the motion to set aside the judgment under authority of Chapter 748 of the Laws of 1896, which allows a judgment to be vacated or modified, if rendered upon a trial by a court without a jury, for the causes specified in Section 999 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Appellate Division, in reversing the lower court, held that the ground assigned by the moving party is not to be found in the section in question. (Erichson vs. Sidlo, 76 App. Div., 347.) It was further held that the Municipal Court has no power to grant a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, and the motion was, in effect, such an application. "It appears," said Justice Woodward, in the court's opinion, "that the plaintiff had the witness in court on the day previous to the trial, and it was apparent at the trial that the evidence of this witness was necessary, but no effort seems to have been made to postpone or adjourn the trial. Under such circumstances it can hardly be said that the plaintiff has been denied any rights, if he is not permitted to go back and try his action over again. He has had his day in court; he had an opportunity to have his witnesses present, and if he was surprised upon the trial he might have taken steps to protect his rights. Having failed to do so, he cannot now be permitted to go outside of the provisions of the law and to secure a new trial at the expense of the right of the defendants."

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Fidelity Finance Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Thomas Howell, Henry W. Dyer, and Nellie Wallington.

Warren Bridge Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John H. Haggerty, Henry R. Haines, Waldo H. Swain, John F. Reilly, and William R. Grubb.

Northampton Bridge Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Waldo H. Swain, John F. Reilly, and William R. Grubb.

Federal Hat Manufacturing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Thomas Hallgarth, W. Forbes Murray, and Wilson P. Marchbank.

United Steel and Wire Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—I. F. Goldenhorn, Charles N. King, and Le Grand Bouker.

Ridgewood Land Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph H. Wehrle, Frederick Barton, Joseph Wendig, and seven others.

Mayer Millinery Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Lester L. Mayer, Mary E. Doughty, and Maurice C. Beringer.

Alma Cement Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Robert S. Green, George Z. Cutley, George W. Rurode, Massy Holmes, and Joseph P. Cotton, Jr.

Alpha Rho of the Chi Bi Lodge, to improve land; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—W. Edwin Florence, Asher Atkinson, and George W. Nuttman.

West Side Land Improvement Company; capital, $2,500. Incorporators—Walter Bender, Patrick Larkin, and James Mitchell.

Scott-Snell Lighting Company; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Alfred Burrows, Robert G. Maroney, and Frederick G. Wetterar.

Merchants' Discount Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—S. F. Caston, Louis Haase, and Frank J. Higgins.

Continental Turbine Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Louis R. Dailey, and H. O. Coughlan.

E. E. Pratt Bond Company; capital, $400,000. Incorporators—W. R. Burch, E. E. Pratt, and R. Burkholder.

Union Cross Tie Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Andrew Donaldson, James Cochran, and Albert E. Siebert.

Owen & Dicker Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—George A. Dicker, Thomas Nelson, Herman Nelson, and James H. Graham.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 23.—The Mexican Development and Construction Company of Allegheny City, Penn., was chartered at Dover to-day, to cultivate a tropical plantation; capital, $150,000.

A certificate was filed by the American Butter Separator Company, increasing its capital from $20,000 to $50,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir John Robertson, London.

IMPERIAL—Col. John S. Baird, Georgia.

GRAND—Capt. W. M. Blow, United States Army; Lieut. W. C. Herbert, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. Wilson Parks, Boston.

PLAZA—Dr. Schultz, Zanesville, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

MAJESTIC—William T. Rynard, Chicago; Prof. F. W. Putnam, Cambridge; George W. Ditman, Detroit; J. R. Graves, St. Louis.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.94; good middling, 5.56; middling, 5.38; low middling, 5.26; good ordinary, 5.14; ordinary, 5.02. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,100 American. Receipts were 14,000 bales, including 7,700 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet. American middling, good ordinary clause, February, 5.22; February and March, 5.21@5.22; March and April, 5.21@5.22; April and May, 5.23; May and June, 5.24@5.25; June and July, 5.25; July and August, 5.24; August and September, 5.12; September and October, 4.84; October and November, 4.61@4.62; November and December, 4.55.

BREADSTUFFS.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Wheat, spot, No. 2 red Western Winter, steady, 6s 1½d; No. 1 Northern Spring, quiet, 6s 9d; No. 1 California, quiet, 6s 11d; futures steady; March, 6s 3½d; May, 6s 2 1-8d; July, 6s 1⅝d.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, steady to 10c lower; bulls and fat cows, steady; medium and common cows, firm; steers, $4.65@$5.40; oxen and stags, $3.85@$4.10; bulls, $3.50@$4.80; cows, $2.20@$4. Dressed beef, steady. Native sides, 6½@9c per lb; veals, steady to 25c lower; little calves, 25@50c off; other calves steady. Veals, $5@$9.75; little calves, $3@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3@$4; Westerns, $3.75@$4.12½. City dressed veals weak, at 11@14½c per lb. Sheep firm; top grades higher; good lambs strong; medium and common, 15@25c lower. Sheep, $3.50@$5.50; export grades, $5.50@$5.70; culls, $2.75@$3; lambs, $5.50@$7.25; culls, $4@$5. Dressed mutton, 7½@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 9@12c. Hogs, steady to strong, at $7.40@$7.70. Country dressed hogs steady.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States. Call for Tuesday: 163, 165 (and 166,) 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: 140, 383, 76, 83, 95, 126, 137, 144.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dickey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar for Feb. 24.

133—Young vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
176—Hill vs. Union Ry. Co.
189—Quick vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
193—Reynolds vs. N. Y. & Stamford R. R. Co.
194—Same vs. Quinlan.

Remainder of calendar goes over the term.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,115,427.93
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Government Bonds
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

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Apply for daily letter.
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Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Orders Executed for Cash or on Margin.
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88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
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H. M. Gough, Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000.
Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Muskegon Railway Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
DATED MAY 1, 1901. DUE MAY 1, 1926. DENOMINATION $1,000.
Principal and Semi-Annual Interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable in Gold Coin at
The Standard Trust Co., New York, Trustee.
CAPITALIZATION:
Stock $1,200,000
Bonds (outstanding) 1,250,000
Total Bonds authorized, $1,500,000.00.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES D. HAWKS (President Detroit & Mackinac Railway) .... Grand Rapids, Mich.
T. F. CARROLL (Director Fifth National Bank, Director Grand Rapids Cons. Street Ry. Co.) .... Grand Rapids, Mich.
GEO. C. SMITH (Vice President Security Investment Co., Director Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Westinghouse Air Brake Co.) .... Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. CHURCHILL (Vice President Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.) .... New York City
WALLACE FRANKLIN (Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company) .... Detroit, Mich.
LOCATION: This Company operates between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Grand Haven, and Muskegon, Mich., serving a population of 150,000.
MANAGEMENT: The Westinghouse Company controls this property by ownership of ninety per cent. of its capital stock. Better guarantee of efficient management could not be desired.
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THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
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Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $3,150,028.52
Allows Interest on Daily Balances
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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Samuel A. Maxwell, Edward C. Schaefer, George C. Boldt, John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick, S. C. T. Dodd, C. I. Hudson, Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin, Joel F. Freeman, Philip Lehman,

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 25TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

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1,114 shs. Rubber Goods Mnfg. Co. pfd. & $54.40 scrip.
1,213 shs. Rubber Goods Mnfg. Co. common & $52.90 scrip.

Subject to Withdrawal.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$10,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st 4 & 5% Bds., 1950.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. 1st 5s, Consld., 1943.
$10,000 Buffalo, N. Y., & Erie R. R. Renewal 1st 7s, 1916, R. C.
$10,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st 5s, (new issue,) 1908.
$7,000 Central Pacific Ry. 1st refunding 4s, 1949.
$10,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5s, Regstd., 1987.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacf. R. R. 1st 6s, 1917.
$5,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. 30-year Debt. 5s, 1921, Regstd.
$5,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Consld. 5s, 50-year Bds., 1937.
$10,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 1st 6s, Consld., 1921, R. C.
$13,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7s, 1914, R. C.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s, 1937, Regstd.
$10,000 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6s, 1933, R. C.
$10,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$10,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry. Genl. Consld. Ry. & Land Grant 5s, 1931, R. C.
$10,000 Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. 1st 5s, 50-year Bds., 1935, R. C.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4% R. R. & L. G. Bds., 1947, R. C.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. 4% R. R. & L. G. Bds., Coupon.
$15,000 Wabash R. R. 1st 5s, 1939, R. C.
$10,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Guar. 4s, 2361, Regst.
$10,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1945, R. C.
$10,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. 1st 5s, 1919, R. C.
$10,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st M. 4s, 1949, R. C.
$10,000 American Telephone & Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 4s, 1929.
$15,000 Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st 5s, 1946, R. C.
$15,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s, 1905, R. C.
20 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Common.
4 shs. Oregon Short Line & Utah Nor. Ry.
50 shs. Homestake Mining Co.
100 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
50 shs. Poughkeepsie Bridge Co.
13 shs. Washington Insurance Co., N. Y.
$6,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
60 shs. Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Co.
$270 Toledo, Peoria & Western R. R. Certf. of Dep. for Coupons, 5 p. c., 1905.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

4 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

51 shs. Bank of America.
32 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
54 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Western National Bank of the U. S.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 Guanajuato Power & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 30-year 6 p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Hackensack Meadows Co.
212 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
120 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Great Western Ry. common.
33 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Nassau Bank.
19 shs. 1st Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
30 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
21 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
45 shs. Commercial Trust Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
19 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
52 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
32 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. American Barrel & Package Corpn.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1920.
$400 N. Y. Building Loan & Banking Co. 6 p. c. stock.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge Guaranty Co.
$3,000 Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6s Skg. Fd. Bds.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
33 shs. Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark.
30 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2,000 shs. New Brunswick Cannel Coal Co., Ltd.
$5,000 Georgia & Alabama R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1945.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
200 shs. Alliance Realty Co. (Ctf. of Dep.)
$17,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1951.
5 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co., Westchester County.

THE NASSAU TRUST COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Capital - - $500,000.00
Undivided Profits - 471,395.25
Authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Committee, Guardian, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Interest paid on daily balances. Special rates on time deposits.
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FRANCIS WEEKES, Assist. Secretary.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Five-twenty Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed or Indenture executed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to the United States Trust Company as Trustee, BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1898, and known as the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIVE-TWENTY COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE, that the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company hereby exercises the option contained therein, and that the whole series of bonds outstanding, viz.: $7,500,000, or thereabouts, are hereby called for REDEMPTION ON APRIL 1, 1903, at par and accrued interest, and the same will be paid on and after such date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

Interest on such bonds will cease from and after April 1, 1903.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, January 30th, 1903.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated April 1st, 1893, that the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, will receive proposals up to the close of business on March 12th, 1903, for the sale to it at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($25,000.)

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
by AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice President.
Dated New York City, Feb. 16th, 1903.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 28 W. 33D STREET, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE, 42d Street and Broadway. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued.

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Members: Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. Est. 1885
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK & BOND INVESTMENTS also carefully prepared daily market letter giving quotations and valuable information, on application.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK CONS. STOCK EXCHANGE.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway,
STOCKS BONDS AND GRAIN.
BRANCHES: 110 West 34th St., near Broadway. 265 Grand St.

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Listed and unlisted securities netting large percentages. List upon request.
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Write for "WALL STREET WISDOM" and our exceptionally valuable Daily Market Letter. Mailed free.

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MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,290 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

George A. Treadwell Mining Company,
27 William Street, New York.
Prescott and Jerome, Arizona.
Capital Stock, $3,000,000.
Par Value of Shares, $10.

It has

1. The largest properties on the Verde Copper Belt in Yavapai County, Arizona, and with the possible exception of the property of the United Verde Copper Company, the best properties in that district.

The Verde Copper Belt is the richest copper district in the world. Copper is now produced there at three and a half cents a pound. It is produced nowhere else in the world at less than twice that cost. The ores, too, are rich in gold as well as copper.

2. The largest and best properties in the Big Bug District in the same county.

The Big Bug District is a continuation westward of the Verde Copper Belt.

The ores of this district are even richer in gold than those of the Verde Copper Belt proper. Mr. Erwin D. Treadwell, after careful computation, expresses the opinion that the gold values of our Iron Queen mine are enough to pay the entire cost of mining and smelting, leaving the copper cost free.

3. A mile and a half of underground development work disclosing vast and rich ore bodies.

4. A half interest in the Hydro-Carbon smelting patents and processes, which, by making it possible to use oil for smelting, save half the cost.

5. A hydro-carbon smelter which will be ready for operation in about thirty days. This smelter has a present capacity of one hundred tons a day, but is so built that it can be increased at comparatively little cost to five hundred tons capacity.

6. A hundred ton coke smelter on our recently acquired Boggs property.

7. Sixteen miles of pipe-line, giving us the control of all the permanent water of the district.

8. A management at once careful, economical, efficient, and up to date.

9. A clear and unencumbered title, by Government patent, to its rich and extensive properties.

10. No debts, and it pays its way as it goes.

It is just getting ready to take its place among the great copper producers of North America, and it will not be far down the list even if it does not stand at the head.

A very limited amount of the stock is for sale—to complete the smelting plant and outfit.

Prices Will Be Given on Application.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
American Bicycle Company.

The Committee hereby calls for payment by depositors of preferred and common stock of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share, being the third and final installment of the cash payment required by the Plan and Agreement of this Committee; payment to be made to the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York on or before MARCH 2D, 1903, by all depositors.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1903.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

M. Zimmermann Company,
New York, Feb. 24th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the M. Zimmermann Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 318-324 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of such business as may come before such meeting, including the election of five directors for the term of three years. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on February 24th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on March 7th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

M. ZIMMERMANN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cosmopolitan Realty Company of New York, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at 44 Pine Street, Room 303, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M.

N. THAYER ROBB, Secretary.

The Forum Publishing Company,
125 East 23rd Street, New York City,
February 14th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Forum Publishing Company will be held at the office as above on Tuesday, March 3, at three o'clock.

J. M. RICE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Official Hotel Red Book and Directory Co. will be held on Tuesday, March 3, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the company, Grand Union Hotel.

WASH. L. JAQUES, Secretary.

Dividends.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad Street.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held February 19, 1903, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the common stock of the Company out of the earnings of 1902, payable 1¼ per cent. quarter-yearly on March 10, June 1, September 1, and December 1 to stockholders of record respectively at the several dates when the transfer books shall be closed therefor in accordance with the by-laws.

The first quarterly payment will be made to those common stockholders of record on February 28, at 3 P. M., and the transfer books will be closed from that time until March 11 at 10 A. M.

The change in March dividend date for this year is made in order to admit of the closing of the transfer books after the declaration and prior to payment of such dividend.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.
Dated New York, February 19, 1903.

Proposals.

U. S. Engineer Office, Army Bldg., New York, Feb. 23, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Harlem River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Mch. 25, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. Mansfield, Col. Engrs.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Pastime Athletic Club Harrier Won Mohawk's Invitation Race.

Thirty-five Runners Started in the Eight-and-One-half-Mile Event Over a Heavy Course.

From a field of thirty-five of the best cross-country runners in the many athletic clubs of New York, L. Marks of the Pastime Athletic Club staggered home, the winner of the Mohawk Athletic Club's invitation handicap cross-country run yesterday. The winner's actual time for the distance—eight and one-half miles—was 49:25, but he had a start of five minutes from the four scratch men, two of whom, E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association and J. Foy of the Star Athletic Club, finished in fifth and eighth positions respectively.

The course was laid along the principal thoroughfares in the Bronx, and while the weather conditions were fine overhead, the going was very bad. Soft ice and plenty of brown slush were in evidence along the greater part of the journey, and the competitors slipped and slid at times in their endeavors to win one of the five prizes offered. It was not a cross-country run, but a road run, strictly speaking, and thirty-one of the thirty-five starters negotiated the full distance. It was an ordeal which tested the pluck and stamina of every contestant, and the fact that such a large number ran the full journey speaks well for the grit and determination of the young athletes who for weeks have been in training for this event.

Gold, silver, and bronze medals were presented to the first three men, each of whom had five minutes or more on the scratch men. In addition to his second prize, a silver medal, J. Sullivan of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club won the novice prize, a gold medal, as he finished a good second some forty yards behind Marks and fifteen yards ahead of F. Lorz of the Mohawk Athletic Club, who won third prize.

The best work of the contest, however, was the performance of Edward P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association. This man started from scratch and ran a splendid race. He ran very evenly all the way and passed the other men, one by one, until he came within a quarter of a mile of the leaders in the run home. Carr wore rubber-soled running shoes without nails, and he slipped repeatedly, particularly coming up the hill toward the finish. He was over 250 yards behind the winner, but had he worn shoes with nails in the soles, like those worn by several other contestants, he might have been very much closer to the winner. Carr's actual time was 49:06, the best made, and for this he was the recipient of a silver cup, which was donated by the Mohawk Athletic Club as a special best-time trophy.

About 1,500 persons assembled at the Mohawk Clubhouse, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Walton Avenue, to see the start, and then they gathered at the finish line, which was three blocks further up the avenue. The officials were: T. F. O'Brien, Catholic Club, Jersey City, referee; Charles J. Dieges, Pastime Athletic Club, timer, and J. J. McCue, Pastime Athletic Club, starter. The limit men were sent away at 3:10 o'clock, and the four scratch men jumped off six minutes later.

The route lay along Walton Avenue and through One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Gerard Avenue, thence to One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, to Jerome Avenue, and on to Courtland Avenue, where the men turned back and ran along the same route to the finish, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

The limit men held well together for a couple of miles, but soon after reaching that point they began to fall away, while the back markers gained steadily. Marks, Sullivan, Lorz, and Devlin held their own all the way from the three-mile mark, and Marks was first around the turn for home, with Sullivan second. Marks was going very well, and at good, steady pace and led the field all the way back. He was running easily and at no time after he had begun the return journey was he in trouble nor was there any doubt of his being able to hold his lead. The men closest to him were Sullivan and Devlin, to each of whom he had conceded one minute, and Lorz, who had conceded 30 seconds over him at the start. Marks had all three beaten in the last two miles and the only one he had to fear was Carr, who at the end of seven miles had passed all save the four leaders. Carr, however, could not get up with them in the run home, as he was handicapped with the rubber soled shoes, while the other four wore strong leather shoes with a plentiful supply of nails in the soles and heels, which gave them a good hold on the slippery roadways. Marks finished 100 yards ahead of Sullivan, who was 25 yards in front of Lorz, with Devlin 20 yards behind. Carr was fifth, 200 yards back, and the rest of the field were strung along for nearly two miles. Following is the order in which the men finished, the clubs they represented, with their handicaps and actual times:

			Handicap	Time
1.	L. Marks,	Pastime A. C.	5:00	49:25
2.	J. Sullivan,	St. Barthol. A. C.	3:00	50:25
3.	F. Lorz,	Mohawk A. C.	5:30	49:30
4.	J. Devlin,	Mott Haven A. C.	3:30	52:25
5.	E. P. Carr,	Xavier A. C.	Scratch	49:06
6.	J. Kelly,	Star A. C.	4:30	52:20
7.	J. Kennedy,	Star A. C.	2:30	49:35
8.	J. Foy,	Star A. C.	Scratch	49:36
9.	W. Dooley,	Mohawk A. C.	4:30	52:25
10.	D. Osborn,	Mohawk A. C.	3:45	53:20
11.	M. Kennedy,	Star A. C.	3:00	54:20
12.	J. McCarthy,	Mohawk A. C.	3:00	54:21
13.	J. Hennessy,	Pastime A. C.	3:00	54:21
14.	A. Leigler,	Pastime A. C.	3:00	55:25
15.	W. O'Connor,	Pastime A. C.	4:00	51:25
16.	J. O'Neil,	Xavier A. A.	3:00	54:25
17.	G. H. Donohue,	Star A. C.	2:45	52:55
18.	J. Kaltenbach,	Star A. C.	2:30	55:30
19.	J. Donaldson,	T. M. C. A.	3:00	54:00
20.	J. Fleming,	Union A. C.	3:45	54:25
21.	J. Kenny,	Swedish A. C.	3:45	55:25
22.	J. Vedder,	Star A. C.	3:45	55:25
23.	J. McGeary,	Mott Haven A. C.	Scr.	52:18
24.	F. Kennedy,	Star A. C.	Scratch	52:40
25.	J. Miller,	National A. C.	3:00	55:40
26.	J. Lennon,	Pastime A. C.	3:00	55:40
27.	J. Kritzer,	Star A. C.	3:00	56:15
28.	G. Seelbach,	T. M. C. A.	3:00	58:44
29.	J. O'Connor,	Pastime A. C.	4:00	57:32
30.	F. Bender,	Mohawk A. C.	6:15	58:48
31.	J. Spring,	Pastime A. C.	9:15	61:19

ATHLETICS AT SYRACUSE.

Crew Candidates Getting in Shape—Over Eighty Men Trying for the Track Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Athletics at Syracuse are booming, especially in baseball, track work, and crew practice. James A. Ten Eyck, the new coach, who succeeded E. R. Sweetland, is directing the rowing work which at present consists of a twenty-minute spin on the machines, followed by a run in the open. At present the main candidates for the Varsity boat are Capt. Elden, Phelps, and Wilkoff at last year's Varsity, and Dempsey, Parks, Byrne, Mallard, Fowler, Dwelle, Davis, and Galpin of last season's squad. College work will probably prevent Whitman, last year's Varsity stroke; Graybiel, 2; Begg, freshman stroke, and Morris, also of the 1902 crew, from rowing this season.

With the exception of the Poughkeepsie regatta, Commodore Decker of the Syracuse navy has arranged no races for the crews, so he first wishes to talk over the situation and prospects with Coach Ten Eyck. Arrangements for rowing contests will be made as soon as possible. As regards the Sweetland freshman boat, there are thirty candidates, and although the material is rather light, it is probable that a fast crew will be turned out.

There are eighty-one candidates for the Syracuse track team, all of whom are hard at work preparing for the triangular indoor meet to be held next month at the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory, Buffalo. The sprinters are practicing in the cage and taking short runs across country. The long-distance men are taking daily runs of about three miles. The track management is gratified to note that the hurdled this year promise have a larger number of candidates than ever before. It is probable that a relay team will be sent to the University of Pennsylvania's races at Philadelphia in April, as several good cross-country men have appeared.

No new men have reported for the baseball team, owing to a report that the making of the nine had already been decided. Chas. Henderson denies this, and says that every man who comes out for the team will have a fair show. It is the hope of the management that more men will report immediately.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Cross-Country Club at the Local University Beneficial to the Athletes.

Columbia's cross-country club, organized this year for the first time, has proved of immense benefit to the cross-country running at the university. During the first year of cross-country running at Columbia there was much interest in the sport. Contest for places on the Varsity team was keen and the rivalry of class teams added to the activity. Last season interest fell off somewhat and no class teams were organized. At the beginning of this season there were but one or two veteran runners in the squad, and it was necessary to make up the team almost entirely of novices. This fact largely accounted for the failure of the team to finish better than last in the intercollegiate cross-country championships. Since the formation of the cross-country club, however, much greater interest has been taken in the sport, and there will be a squad of experienced men to call on next year. There are now about twenty members of the club, and they expect to keep in training through the Spring and Summer, as well as in the Fall. Regular runs of about five miles are held every Saturday, and every evening the men take a run of a mile. E. W. Hjertberg, the track team coach, is in charge of the work of the men. He expects to organize class teams next Fall to promote interest in cross-country running.

Barent Lefferts, the crew manager, has recently made a report of the present state of finances in the rowing club. He says that there is a balance on hand of $1,888, of which $1,500 must be disbursed on the final payment for the Lone Star Boat Club, which has become the property of the rowing club. Manager Lefferts says that he needs more money immediately to pay the salaries of the coach, the men on the launch, and to provide for repairs on the launch and the rowing machines.

Lefferts has appointed these men to collect money for the rowing club: W. A. D. Evans, 1903 Science; G. S. O'Loughlin, 1903 College; M. H. Fies, 1904 Science; T. S. Meader, 1904 College; L. Merritt, 1905 Science, and N. W. Van Nostrand, 1905 College.

There has been considerable discussion over the question of the crew quarters at Poughkeepsie this season. It has been suggested that the crews have a house with the necessary servants instead of living in one building and making their meals in another, as in past years. The decision has been left to the Board of Directors of the Rowing Club to decide.

H. W. Head has been elected Secretary of the Columbia Fencers' Club. As an innovation it has been decided to hold the dual meet with Cornell on March 4 in Earl Hall instead of in the gymnasium as heretofore.

ICE SCOOTERS RACE.

Life Savers on Great South Bay Contest in the Queer-Looking Little Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., Feb. 23.—The ice scooter race between the members of the South Beach life saving stations for the Long Island championship and Eagle pennants was sailed over a six-mile triangular course in the Great South Bay opposite here this noon. After several weeks' postponement owing to unfavorable weather, a heavy southwest gale might have established a new record but for the rough, porous, and dangerous condition of the ice weakened by yesterday's thaw.

Albert Latham's scooter Eagle of Blue Point was first, and Fred Corwin's Lefolet of Bellport second; time, 68 minutes. Rose Gordon of Moriches Station lost second place through a rudder breaking.

The scooter is a small 12-foot spoon-bottomed boat, having steel runners and mutton-leg sails. It is used exclusively by the life savers in crossing the bay when thin, treacherous ice prevails.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The Stewardess and Major Mansir were the only winning favorites on to-day's very ordinary card. The weather was fine and the track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. By Ways, 102 pounds, (Lindsay,) 4 to 1, won; War Cry, 112, (Odom,) 6 to 5, second; Sidney Sabbath, 112, (J. Winkfield,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:28. Soldiage, Overmount, Prince Sumner, Lady Mirlake, Sleepy Head, Carraher, Candaraco, and Gala Leaf also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Arachne, 104 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, won; Frank M., 101, (Robbins,) 9 to 1, second; O'Hagen, 101, (Prather,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Sir Ben More, Planuer, Rough Rider, Jens, and Chatterolo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. The Stewardess, 96 pounds, (Trasher,) 3 to 1, won; Ermack, 95, (J. Booker,) 40 to 1, second; Lafiera, 106, (Doomagan,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Dreamer, Ben Mora, Mary Moore, Dutch Carter, Bountiouo, Santa Tarara, George Arab, Folly Bixby, Lady Chorister, and Invercar II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter. Major Mansir, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 5 to 6, won; Hayward Hunter, 92, (Davidson,) 4 to 1, second; Erna, 90, (Scully,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:08 3-5. Gogswell, Adelante, and Zaza also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Tom Sumner, 106 pounds, (Trasher,) 6 to 1, won; Little Jack Horner, 97, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, second; Silver Fringe, 98, (Phillips,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Censor, Spec, Star and Garter, Saddness, Ed El., Latoka, and Queen Prime also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Monse, 108 pounds, (Robertson,) 10 to 1, won; The Caxton, 102, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, second; Annie Laurette, 100, (Fuller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 4-5. Orient, Ben Ledo, Dr. D., Elias Dillon, Dr. Gurney, Moskets, King Barleycorn, and Khorsan also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Alice Abbott and Plead, 98 pounds each; Free Pass and Blue Ridge, 96 each; Mary Moore and Revolty, 103 each; Sheridan, 105; Samuel Moore, 104; Fry the Fiddler, 106; Joe Doughty, 109; John Bull and Limelight, 111 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. White Owl, 109 pounds; Myra, 112; Dutch Carter and Little Jack Horner, 107 each; Miss Stanley and Ethel Pyrole have a claim of the seventy-pounds, 111 each; Relentless, 109; Sam Maltster, 119 each; Prince of Melrose, Tom Collins, Swordsman, and Aliyar, 122 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. By Ways, 90 pounds; Hedge and Shot Gun, 93 each; The Wizard, Ornature, Melbourne Belfree, Floyd B., Beauford, Watkins, Overcoat, and Decoration, 95 each; Handspinner, 96; Henry McDaniels, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. *Sweet Alice, 85 pounds; *Clorita, 103; Ernest Parham, 97; Andes, Josette, 96; The Commoner II., and Doctor Riddle, 104 each; Carl Kahler, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Sue Johnson, 95 pounds; The Messenger, 101; Ceylon and Feet, 102; Chickadee, 105; Sarilla and Alfred C., 106 each; Eda Riley and Chagin, 107 each; Prince Richard and Vesuvia, 110 each; Benson Caldwell, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—One Mile. Sweet Alice and Witfull, 85 pounds; Nimbia Nay, 88; Honolulu and Quiescite, 103 each; Joe Taylor and Great American, 109 each; Nitrate and Inc, Allsale, 112 each.

*Coupled as Waterbury and Dick entry.

Horses Race on Ice Track.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The holiday horse racing on Lake George at Caldwell drew one of the largest crowds of the season this afternoon. The track was perfect. The named race was won by Mary McGregor (Bleggett, Glens Falls.) Best time, 2:37½.

Oarsmen Win at Handball.

A series of three doubles matches at handball was decided at the Wyanoke Boat Clubhouse yesterday between teams representing the Wyanokes and Manhattan Colleges. The oarsmen outplayed the collegians, winning six of the nine games played. The Manhattan College men were amused by the side lines and frequently served or played outside of them, and this fact accounts to a great extent for their defeat. O'Connell played two sets for Manhattan, and his work easily stamped him as being the most expert among the visitors. The scores follow:

Steinman and Weston, Wyanoke	21	21	18
Moore and O'Connell, Manhattan	15	15	21
G. Beck and Gerry, Wyanoke	14	21	21
A. Beck and Sunder, Manhattan	21	19	12
McGrath and Kietzman, Wyanoke	21	21	16
McKerrow and O'Connell, Manhattan	15	15	21

Skating Championships Postponed.

Fifteen hundred persons, including some of the leading amateur skaters, journeyed to Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., yesterday, where the National speed skating championships of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States were to have been decided, but all of them were heavily disappointed on their arrival to find nearly two inches of melting snow and slush covered the frozen surface of the lake. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the ice was in fairly good condition, but by 4 o'clock, when it was time to start the events, the warm sun had played havoc with the ice, which thawed rapidly, and the officials decided to adjourn the contests until March 7.

SCOTT WINS AT SQUASH.

He Defeats Wendell at Tuxedo for the United States Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The finals in the fourth annual amateur squash tournament for the championship of the United States were played at the Tuxedo tennis and racquet courts at Tuxedo this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for George L. Scott of New York, who defeated R. Wendell, Jr., of Harvard easily in three straight sets. The most stubbornly fought battle of the day was in the consolation finals, when J. Gordon Douglas of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club met L. L. Green of Harvard, which resulted in a victory for Douglas after two hard-fought games. The hitting of Douglas was most terrific, which told against Green in the accurate placing of the balls.

The final in the championship round did not prove to be the battle that was anticipated. Scott showed decidedly to better form, and was the superior of Wendell in all points of the game. This victory gives him another leg on the James Henry Smith Cup. Scott held the championship last year. Besides these matches in the squash courts, numerous games were played in the tennis and racquet courts. The beautiful weather brought out large crowds to watch the games. Following are the scores in the squash event:

Amateur Squash Championship of the United States.—Final Round—George L. Scott, New York, beat R. Wendell, Jr., Harvard, 15—6, 15—8, 15—8.

Consolation Cup.—Final Round—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, beat L. L. Green, Harvard, 15—5, 15—6, 7—15, 15—9, 17—15.

Princeton Basket Ball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Since the announcement of the basket ball schedule at the opening of the season the management have added the following games: Feb. 25, Swarthmore at Princeton; Feb. 27, Cornell at Princeton; March 4, Pennsylvania at Princeton; March 6, Cornell at Ithaca; March 7, St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y.

Yale and Annapolis to Fence.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 23.—There will be a fencing contest here Wednesday afternoon between teams representing the Naval Academy and Yale University. The teams will be composed of three men each, and each man will fence the other, making nine bouts in all. Foils will be the weapons used. The teams are as follows:

Naval Academy—Midshipmen Roland E. Higgins, Captain, New York City; R. E. Hilliard, New Jersey, and C. M. Hamlin, South Carolina, all of the senior class.

Yale will be represented by E. Calmer, Captain; C. L. Lawrance, and F. B. Howland.

Fencing Club at Lehigh.

Lehigh has inaugurated a fencing club for the first time. A canvass among the men of the four classes has secured fifteen men as charter members, and the promoters hope to raise this number to twenty-five. The majority of these already interested are novices, who propose to go into training under expert instruction for the rest of the term. Classes will be held at least once a week in the gymnasium. The subject of engaging a professional instructor will be settled soon. The list of club members so far is Adams, Beck, Bayles, Crawford, Castlanos, Conner, Dornin, Fuller, Herrick, Hornberger, McCauley, Mendoza, Pinkerton, Tunstall, and Walter.

Ice Yacht Wizard Wins Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 23.—George J. Gillig's ice yacht Wizard captured the New Jersey Challenge Pennant to-day for the second time, and Mr. Gillig, therefore, will hold the pennant until next Winter. The Burlington yacht Vixen made two attempts to win the pennant from the Red Bank Club, but in the last race the yacht met with an accident. In both events the Vixen was ahead when her upper rigging broke. At the first trial to-day the Wizard stopped racing when the Vixen became disabled, but at the second trial the Red Bank racer continued sailing and won the entire fifteen miles. Her time was 52 minutes, which was good, considering the windward work and soft ice.

For Shuffleboard Honors.

In the semi-final series of the National shuffleboard tournament at Seifert's Hall, Newark, William Sullivan, the representative of that city, won three straight games, defeating Meyer of New York by 50 to 29; John Niesle of Jersey City by 50 to 41, and John Wilcox of Paterson by 50 to 26. The four champions now stand as follows:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Total Points.
Sullivan	4	3	1	150
Wilcox	4	3	1	139
Niesle	3	1	1	91
Meyer	2	0	2	52

The next series will be played in this city to-night at 179 Varick Street.

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ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager.	Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Opening date will be decided later

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WHITE STAR LINE. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. Celtic, Feb. 28, 4 PM. Cymric, Mar. 4, Noon. Celtic, Mar. 4, 5:30 AM. Cedric, Mar. 25, 2 PM. Oceanic, Mar. 11, 4 PM. Celtic, April 1, 7 AM. Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND. FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days only, at 7:00 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each. STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P.

GRANT TENNIS CHAMPION

National Indoor Tournament in 7th Regiment Armory Finished.

Winner of the Singles Paired with Le Roy Won in the Doubles for the Second Year.

Wylie C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club earned two championships yesterday in the final matches of the National indoor lawn tennis tournament, which was brought to an end on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Grant won the title in the singles over Calhoun Cragin of the West Side Tennis Club and the Seventh Regiment Association. Paired with Robert Le Roy of Columbia University, Grant captured the championship in the doubles. This is the second consecutive year that this pair has won the indoor doubles. They were especially hard pressed yesterday by the Cragin brothers, but Grant's steadiness at the critical points finally gained the victory.

There was a large gallery about the courts in the morning to witness the final competition in the singles. The New York Lawn Tennis Club was well represented by a delegation to root for Grant, while Calhoun Cragin had a goodly number of the West Side Tennis Club present to cheer him on. At the outset it was evident that the tournamental play which Grant has done abroad in England and Ireland has greatly strengthened his game. He played with great confidence, always displaying excellent judgment when Cragin forced him into a difficult position.

Both Grant and Cragin have had considerable experience on board courts. From the opening service Grant put on all the speed he possessed. He hit the ball very hard, putting plenty of lift in his strokes that caused the ball to sail over the net and make long, low bounds inside of Cragin's court. On every fair opportunity Grant was not slow in going to the net for a killing stroke or a cross court shot. Cragin displayed considerable skill in his racquet work, making his opponent earn every point. He could not check Grant at any stage of the contest, however, and throughout the three sets Cragin was forced to play on the defensive. Only in the second set did Cragin make anything like a stand. Then Grant redoubled his efforts, and by steady, accurate placing passed the ticklish period. Grant did not lose a service game, and won in straight sets, none of which went to deuce.

After winning the singles championship Grant went into the court with Le Roy to play the remaining semi-final match in the doubles against the Columbia University champions, Lyle E. Mahan and William J. McLaughlin. The Columbia players began by trying to hold off their opponents by high and deep lobbs. These proved to be easy for both Grant and Le Roy, who returned the ball by hard drives along the side lines. In this way they earned many points on passes, taking the first at 6—1. Mahan and McLaughlin scored evenly with the opposing pair in the next set, the games going to deuce at 5—all and 6—all. At this stage of the match the rallies were prolonged and the volleying very rapid. Grant's fine generalship in the thirteenth and fourteenth games won the match for his side, his cool judgment in placing the ball earning the necessary points.

The feature of the afternoon session was the championship match in the doubles. Grant and Le Roy, the winners of the morning, meeting the pair from the West Side Tennis Club, Calhoun Cragin and A. S. Cragin. In the first and second sets of this competition the Cragin brothers lobbed continuously, but without effect. Grant and Le Roy found no difficulty in making the returns with frequent passes, so that they took the sets at 6—3 and 6—2. The poor judgment of the Cragins in this part of the match had much to do with their defeat. They changed their tactics in the third set, coming in to the net and smashing and volleying with great effect. As it was, the score was very close, Grant and Le Roy having the lead in this set at 5—4 and 40—30. Then Le Roy, who was suffering from an injured foot, began to weaken so that the Cragins got the set at 7—5.

With the score at 2 sets to 1 and Le Roy weakening, the Cragins made a determined effort in the fourth set. They endeavored to cut Grant out of the playing by placing all of their returns in Le Roy's court. The service of Grant and Le Roy was so uniformly good that they were able to keep the games even up to 7—all of the set. At this point the Cragins broke through Grant's service, taking the vantage game. It looked like a hopeless task for Grant and Le Roy with the score 8—7 against them and Calhoun Cragin serving. Grant was able to hold to his steady, accurate passing stroke despite the handicap of a crippled partner. Practically unaided he brought the games to deuce again at 8—all. Le Roy made a desperate attempt to get into the game again during the next two games. He had several fine chances, on each of which he scored by clean passes. Even on the eighteenth game the Cragins were battling hard and had the points at deuce. Le Roy passed through the centre of the Cragins' court and Grant won the match by a sensational cross court smash made as he was running in to the net. The scores of the day's play follows:

Championship Singles.—Final and Championship Round—Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Calhoun Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Lyle E. Mahan and William J. McLaughlin, Columbia University, 6—4, 8—6.

Championship Doubles.—Final and Championship Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Calhoun Cragin and A. S. Cragin, West Side Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 10—8.

LITTLE WIND FOR ICE YACHTS.

The Clarel Won the Only Race of the Shrewsbury Club's Events.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 23.—Only one race was sailed this afternoon by the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club because of a scarcity of wind. The race was over the Shrewsbury Club course, a distance of fifteen miles. The starters were Clarel, Peg, Shrewsbury, Baby Ruth, Gypsy Girl, Florence A, Mirage, and the Harold.

The Harold, Gypsy Girl, and Baby Ruth withdrew.

The two last-named yachts collided while passing the Goose Neck stake, but neither yacht nor crew was injured. The accident put both yachts out of the race. Commodore Reid's Florence A. led the yachts a merry chase for some distance. The wind proved too heavy for her and a number of pigeon wings were cut. The Peg kept a close second, and, although the lacing was carried away from her main boom, she finished second.

The Clarel, Harry Content's speedy yacht, after taking the lead, was never passed, and finished an easy winner in 33:36. The Peg was second in 34:12; the Mirage third, in 34:30; the Shrewsbury fourth, in 36:50, and Florence A. fifth, in 39:20.

While the yachts lined up for the Rice Cup the wind died out, making it impossible for the yachts to finish within the time limit. Dominick's Harold finished alone, all the rest of the yachts having withdrawn. Soline's Hazel L., which won two legs on the Rice Cup on Saturday, stuck to the Harold till near the finish.

Zachariah E. Simmons Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23.—Zachariah E. Simmons, aged seventy-eight, died here last night. He was the original owner of George Wilkes and was a breeder of trotting horses. Until recently he owned Wilkes Lodge Stock Farm. His horses are at present quartered at Ashland, Newberger and Jack Dawson being the only ones in training. When he lived in New York he was a Sachem in Tammany Hall. With the Morrises he owned Morris Park, and with W. C. France, deceased, he once owned the controlling stock in the famous Louisiana Lottery. He married Miss Bernstein of New York, who, with his two brothers, W. L. Simmons of Lexington and Chester Simmons of Wisconsin, survive him. He leaves a large estate.

International Games Uncertain.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The announcement cabled Feb. 20 that a definite challenge had been received from Harvard-Yale for an athletic meeting during the coming Summer with a team representing Oxford and Cambridge was incorrect. The cable message received was only of a tentative nature and referred to the advisability of such a challenge being issued.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 80.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 18.6 by 98.9 and irregular, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $8,079.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee, 153 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 267 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, 12,599.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 1,762, 1,764, and 1,766 First Avenue, east side, 75.8 feet north of Ninety-first Street, 75 by 94, three five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,166; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $19,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 282 Madison Street, north side, between Clinton and Montgomery Streets, 23.7 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,425; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Terence J. McManus, referee, 743 St. Ann's Avenue, northwest side, 25 feet northeast of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25.6 by 98.3 by 20.5 by 93.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $13,589.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 431 and 433 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth Avenue, each 25.2 by 92, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $16,161.

By Solomon De Walterras, public auction sale, 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 543.3 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.9 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 231 Alexander Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, runs north 20 by west 75 by north 80 by west 25 by south 100 to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, by east 100, five-story brick tenement, with vacant lot adjoining on the street. Due on judgment, $6,661; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Tenement	E. 4th St.	6-story	50 x100	$96,000
"	E. 10th St.	6	25 x100	$58,000
"	E. 11th St.	5	25 x 78	$15,000
"	E. 20th St.	6	35 x 92	$62,000
"	E. 28th St.	5	25 x100	$43,000
"	Park Ave.	5	25 x 75	$31,000
"	Ave. A	5	27.8x 94	$30,000
"	Ave. B, cor.	6	61 x 92	$160,000
"	Ave. C, cor.	4	45.9x 88	$28,000
"	Sixth Ave.	5	25 x100	$80,000
"	Columb. St.	5	25 x120	$32,000
Apartment	Lex'n Ave.	5	28.3x 90	$45,000
"	Lex'n Ave.	7	40 x 90	$95,000
"	W. 128 St.	8	50 x100	$130,000
Flats	First Ave.	5	20 x100	$24,000
"	St. M'rk's Pl.	5	25 x97.6	$20,000
Private	Eighth Ave.	3	23.3x 90	$28,000
"	4 Brownst.	3	50 x100	$38,000
Lots	E. 4th St.		37.6x 96	$33,000
"	E. 6th St.		22 x 90	$15,000
"	E. 10th St.		33 x 92	$26,000
"	W. 11th St.		50 x111	$40,000
"	E. 12th St.		125 x103	$70,000
"	E. 16th, nr. Irving Pl.		68 x 92	$72,000
"	E. 63 St.		40 x100	$30,000
"	3 Ave. corner		25 x87.10	$30,000
"	3 Ave.		49 x100	$48,000
11 lots on Webster Ave.			25 x100 each	Bargain
Fine factory site E. 10th St.				Bargain

GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Plot on 43d Street, with front on 42d St.

100 feet on W. 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Corner 8th Ave., near 23d St.; leased long term at 18% net.

Plot on n. s. 124th St., 5th Ave. and Lenox Ave.

42 Irving Place; 4-story dwelling.

Front on Broad St. through to New St., near Stock Exchange.

Extra-sized Lot, 5th Ave., above 25th St.

163 Bowery, through to 133 Chrystie.

Frankfort St., near William, 58x64.

For sale by D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

PORTER & CO.

$2,300 cash will buy a twenty-foot four-story brownstone dwelling, 130th St., near Lenox Av.

Three-story brownstone dwelling, 17x100, 136th St., one block from rapid transit station, $12,000; terms easy.

Seven-story apartment on plot, 100x100; actual rents $28,500; mortgage $190,000 at 4½ per cent.; can be sold at $238,000 or less.

Lenox Av., near 120th St., 3-story brownstone dwelling; terms easy; $11,000.

PORTER & CO., 130 WEST 125TH ST.

TO INVESTORS AND BUILDERS.
FOR SALE.
THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND,
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 68th St.
containing 10,000 sq. feet.
Will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms, if desired. (2384)
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 CEDAR ST.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Block from subway station, Broadway and 110th St., choice plot, 125x100.11; will divide; reasonable price, with liberal building loan for six-story apartment.
BERT G. FULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

WEST 148TH STREET.
A fine three-story dwelling, all modern improvements; handsomely decorated and in first-class condition; for sale, furnished or unfurnished. JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG, 80 William St.

$8,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 305 West 127th; five-year mortgage; pays over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone 7,268 Cortlandt.

4-story and basement dwelling. $17,500; 46th St., near Lexington Av., 16.8x100; rent, $1,200; possession can be had. William J. Roome, 11 West 34th St.

A1.—Madison Av. dwelling, near 114th St., 3-story and basement; good condition; $13,000 buys it taken quickly; little cash. Bellamy, Shirt Store, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1026—79th.

A.—182d St., west of 7th Av.; modern three-story, high stoop dwelling; splendid order; price only $12,000; a bargain. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Builders, Attention!—Plots, 40 to 150 feet front, east side, 8th to 30th St., 9th Ward and west side, 14th to 34th St., with or without building loan. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable Residences—Washington Sq. to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th; $22,500 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell large four-story house, 24th St., near 5th Av., asking $42,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ripe for improvement; corner Greenwich Av. and Charles St., 28x82, irregular; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 136th St., near St. Nicholas Av., $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 28x100, 10th St., near 6th Av.; asking $28,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

76th St., Park and Madison Avs.—Two adjoining four-story dwellings, on plot 33x100. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

Three-story, basement; nine rooms, bath; fine order; excellent neighborhood. Regan's Son, 181 East 119th St.

I have a few houses in different parts of the city that could be bought very cheap. Address Photo, 1,359 1st Av.

5-story flat, large shop, which covers entire lot 25x100; 2 families on floor; 4 rooms and bath; $26,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

6-story tenement; 2 stores, 25x93; 16 rooms on floor; $24,000; rent, $3,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

A Fulton St. investment property; very desirable. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

11th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.—Plot 33.6x103.3. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

Plot, 6¼ lots, West 69th St., for $30,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

$250 cash, $950 mortgage, lots near Broadway and rapid transit station. Address Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

Bronx.

If you are looking for a home in The Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses; write for descriptive booklet. Geo. F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders. P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

Bargains.—5 lots, Jennings St., near rapid transit station; 4 lots; cottage, stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Wm. Raubel, Rose St., 152d St., 3d Av.

Crotona Av., 25x100, next to corner 179th St. Title guaranteed; near "L" and rapid transit station; $200 down, balance easy terms. Eugene A. Bofinger, owner, 146 East 42d St.

$400 up; easy payment; choice lots near Westchester Av.; rapid transit. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain—1,971 Hughes Av.; 11 rooms, 2 baths; furnace; three minutes "L." Heaney, 770 Tremont Avenue.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser, twenty years' experience, nominal fee. 150 Broadway.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
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Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates. Its large force of skilled professional experts insures accuracy and despatch.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

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JOHN N. GOLDING, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1903,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of Edward M. Shepard, Esq., Executor, and Nathaniel Witherell, Esq.
Valuable property now occupied by the OLD GUARD and BREWSTER & COMPANY, NORTHWEST CORNER OF
BROADWAY & 49TH ST.,
BEING OVER 125 FEET FRONT.
Entire possession of said property can be obtained on six months' notice.
For maps and all particulars apply to the Executor, No. 26 Liberty St., or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and No. 541 5th Av.

SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction Tuesday, March 3d, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, by order Executor, estate of William Brokhahne, deceased,
245 WEST 123D STREET,
between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three-story high-stoop brownstone private dwelling on lot 16.10x100;
32 AND 34 DIVISION STREET,
between Bowery and Chrystie Street, a five-story brick tenement, with two stores on ground floor, and arranged for four families on each floor above, on lot about 26.1 x about 134.9 x about 23.6 x about 122.2½ irregular;
350 CANAL STREET,
between West Broadway and Church Street, a four-story brick building with store on ground floor and lofts above on lot 25.7½ x 87.10 x 25 x 52.4 irregular.
For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneer or to Ashbel P. Fitch, Attorney for Executor, 52 Nassau Street, New York City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH.—AN ARTIST'S HOME ON LARGE GROUNDS. SO ENTIRELY BEAUTIFUL IT WILL PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. Price, $8,500. It should bring $10,000. Terms, $1,000. Rest Mortgage. VERY LARGE FOYER HALL, Lighted by Two Expensive Colored Glass Windows, with Large Open Fire Place, Oak Seats and Bookcases, Oak Floors and Immense Wide, Handsomely Designed Stairs, Parlor, Library, Fine Large Dining Room and Kitchen, 4 Well-lighted, Large Bedchambers; Tiled Bath; Two Separate Toilets; All Parquet Floors; Exquisite Decorations. NO BETTER LOCATION to be had. Near "L" Road and 3 lines of Trolleys; 28 minutes to Manhattan. STEAM HEATED. DETACHED. Can be seen any day. W. H. GOLDEY, 701 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$9,850 WILL BUY CHOICE NEW HOUSE and grounds in the best section, CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED AND TROLLEYS; first story light brick; ELEVEN FINE ROOMS and two tiled baths; MOTT'S EXPOSED PLUMBING, hardwood floors throughout; trimmed in different kinds of hardwoods; HOT WATER HEATING; electric and gas lighting; SUPERB DECORATIONS. If you are looking for A FINE HOUSE with BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, INSPECT THIS AND MAKE OFFER; EASY TERMS. Can be seen any time. C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE,
NEAR HANSON.
Centrally located; one of a brownstone row. An absolute bargain that must be seen to be appreciated. Three-story and basement, 20x50x100, thirteen rooms, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace. Mortgage, $4,000. Price, $7,000. Possession May 1st.
FRED. H. SMITH, 51 Court Street.
TELEPHONE 209 MAIN.

Stylish, 3-story, basement, stone front dwelling, on splendid asphalt block on Decatur St., 20x100; every improvement; beautifully decorated, frescoed ceilings; best of order; stylish, private neighborhood; $7,500; terms easy. A fine bargain. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Bargain on Bedford Av., between De Kalb and Willoughby Avs., 3-story basement and extension frame house, elegant order; must be sold; price, $5,500. Edward Groteclos, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

East 14th St., Near Avenue N, Flatbush.—Elegant Queen Anne frame house; 10 rooms and bath; lot 40x100, with stable; price, $5,250; mtg., $3,000; must sell. Edward Groteclos, 541 De Kalb Av.

Before buying or making loan on real estate have it appraised by expert appraiser; twenty years' experience; Bronx and Brooklyn a specialty; nominal fee. John R. Doughty, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

$2,500.—2-story frame house, (narrow,) 9 rooms, near Franklin Av. and De Kalb Av.; bargain if bought at once. Edward Groteclos, 541 De Kalb Av.

Big investment, 3-story brick single flat; all improvements; 23d Ward; only $4,600; rent, $480; actually worth $5,500. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Price, $3,850.—Two-story frame two-family house, near Broadway and Jefferson Av.; mtg., $2,500; don't miss this chance. Edward Groteclos, 541 De Kalb Av.

Bedford Stuyvesant section, 20-foot brownstone, all improvements, $5,250 if sold quickly; terms to suit. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

In the midst of the Catskills, amid the matchless splendor of the Big Indian Valley, beautiful Fernwold is in the market with her rocks and rills, caves and hills, trout streams, glens, water falls, and wooded vales; 10-room cottage, full furnished; 400 acres; grand opportunity for cottage park; greatest bargain to-day in the State of New York; price, $6,500; send for illustrated descriptive circular. Address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036, Kingston, N. Y.

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Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

For Sale.—Delightful Summer residence, Catskill Mountains; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage, 9 rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply Paul G. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For Sale.—An attractive country home at a great sacrifice; beautifully situated on shore of Wadsworth Lake; 6 acres pine grove; best of hunting and fishing; 10-room house; good stable and outbuildings. Address W. J. Bonsham, Gilmour, Hastings Co., Ontario.

FARM TO BE SOLD AT A BIG BARGAIN. Only a small payment required. Easy terms for balance. H. L. REED, 2 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

Berkshires.—Large brick mansion; modern improvements; cottage, farm house, ice house, barns, stock, tools; 600 acres; orchards; 1,000 feet elevation; magnificent views; cheap for cash. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Hotel in Catskills.—1,500 feet elevation; 70 fully furnished rooms; modern improvements; spring water; 70 acres; fishing; for sale at ¼ cost; suitable for sanitarium. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

We offer for sale farms and country residences in northern Westchester and Putnam Counties from the Hudson River to the Connecticut State line. Send for booklet. Strang & Wood, Savings Bank Building, Peekskill, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Corner property on square, near business centre; might exchange for property near this city. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Pasadena, California.—House; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; lot 60x235; fruit; flowers. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—20 acres of finest fruit land in Northern California at a bargain. For particulars address C. G. David, 7 Waverley Place.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser, twenty years' experience, nominal fee. 150 Broadway.

A farm catalogue, 1903, free; stock farms, dairy, fruit and poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

For Sale.—In the Sullivan Mountains, house and land. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A physician, responsible tenant, desires to rent four-story house with extension, between 50th and 97th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Doctor, E Box 166 Times.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

UP TO THE TIMES
FREEPORT has every advantage that can be offered by any town on the South Shore of Long Island and is the nearest important station. Our property is to-day the most desirable, and you can buy beautifully located lots only 5 minutes' walk to the depot at prices lower than they will ever sell at again, but you must act quickly. New trolley route runs right through the property. FREEPORT will be the first to benefit from the gigantic improvements of the Penn. R. R., and with all these advantages you can buy lots, 25x100, at
$70.00 **FREEPORT** $180.00
$5.00 Down, balance in forty monthly payments. We will build for you. Terms to suit. Every statement we make is guaranteed, and we want you to visit Freeport and prove what we say are facts. Don't delay! Write to-day for free tickets, maps, and particulars.
EXCURSION NEXT WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
LONG ISLAND REALTY COMPANY.
GORMLEY & FREDERICK.
GENERAL SELLING AGENTS, NO. 258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Freeport.—Elegant 15-room residence; open fireplaces, 2 porcelain baths, parquet floors, electric lights; bedrooms have stationary toilet stands, one or two large closets each, all handsomely decorated and in perfect order and heated by steam; location unsurpassed; barn, 26x37, ceiled and with cement floor; plot, 24,000 square feet, about 10 city lots, (120x200;) cash, $5,000 and 5% mortgage of $8,200 will buy it. H. P. Libby, Freeport, L. I., opposite station.

Rockville Centre.—A gem of a home; 10-room up-to-date house; sanitary plumbing, with porcelain bath; hardwood floors, electric lights, cabinet mantels, hot-water heat, broad piazzas, aristocratic surroundings; plot 140x150; 5 min. to station, schools, churches, and stores; lawns, shrubbery; a delightful all the year or Summer house; bargain; $5,175, about $2,200 cash. H. P. Libby, Rockville Centre, L. I., Bank Building.

Freeport.—For exchange, free and clear property, 50x160, with 8-room house, furnace, bath, and kitchen plumbing; 3 min. walk to station; value, $3,500; we want good 2-story and basement house on Park Slope, Brooklyn, worth from $5,000 to $5,500. H. P. Libby, Freeport, L. I.

For Sale—Gentleman's handsome country seat, about 250 acres, nearly half mile frontage on Great South Bay; modern house, 30 rooms; suitable residence, club, stock farm or subdivision; on easy terms; near church, telephone, telegraph, depot. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

If you want a furnished cottage at BAY SHORE, ISLIP, or BABYLON communicate at once with R. K. Corneille & Co., Bay Shore; Telephone 24F. Write for particulars and list.

Huntington.—Genuine bargain, 303 lots at station, closing estate, $3,150; investigation desired. Jones, Freeport, Long Island.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Furnished Hotel and three Cottages; first class; season 1903; rent, $2,500; shown at any time. R. I. Reilly, Sea Cliff, L. I.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

"And Little Children:
What becomes in the great city of their divine right to a spot of green earth for playground, to unvitiated air, AND GOD'S OWN SUNSHINE?"
Booklet, "Where to Live and Do Business in New York," free on application at
1159 Broadway, 399 New York. ERIE 333 Fulton St. Brooklyn.
Or mailed, for 4 cents postage, by SUBURBAN PASSENGER AGENT, 1159 Broadway, New York.

For Sale—A fine residence on Harrison St., in East Orange. Lot 100x300: house, 1st floor: large reception hall, library, parlor, billiard room, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; 2d floor: 7 large bedrooms and two baths; 3d floor: 3 bedrooms, and large attic. Very nicely arranged house; hardwood throughout, and thoroughly constructed; double floors. Good cellar, with laundry, furnace, &c. Stable and carriage house. For full particulars address C. H. Nevius, East Orange.

Corner of Avenue E and 31st St., Bayonne, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from 33d St. Station. Time by slow trains to New York 30 minutes. Size of property, 100x100; house modern frame, 14 rooms, all improvements; fine lawn, carriage house. Will sell or exchange on basis of $10,000, free and clear. Will pay brokerage of 2½%. Address Chas. M. Allen, P. O. Box 1,842, N. Y. City.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

CRANFORD, N. J. Modern twelve-room house; finely located; every known improvement, including telephone, stable, fine grounds; near station and golf club. GEORGE G. ELY, Owner, Cranford.

House, 8 rooms; 17 miles; price, $1,250; terms, $50 down, balance $6 monthly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Morehouse, 123 Liberty St., New York.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Choice country residence and farm, 38 miles from Grand Central Station; woods, spring water; good buildings; no mosquitos; plenty of game; very high, overlooking Long Island for miles; all kinds of fruits and nuts. Erskine Grange, Stamford, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house; stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Farm and shore properties at Madison on the Sound; my booklet tells about it; send stamp for it. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Am in centre of timber tracts of Maine; have undoubted bargains in large and small tracts. Address Lock Box A, Millinocket, Me.

For Sale—1,100-acre farm, near Marlborough, Mass.; large, good buildings. W. H. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.

Sound Beach, Conn.—New house; stable; near station; $6,500. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes a specialty of managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent and Broker, 67 W. 134th Street; telephone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau Street; telephone, 380 Cortlandt St.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements to make alterations for Italian tenants. Faruolo, 45 East Houston St.

Wanted—Property to sell, exchange, or rent. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORE AND BASEMENT,
241 6th Ave.,
NEAR 16TH ST.
SAMUEL E. JACOBS,
133 BROADWAY.

STORES AND LOFTS
Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

A—1ST, 2D, 3D, AND 4TH
LOFTS TO LET,
25x132; good light and elevator, 31 Beekman St., near Cliff.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Largest, finest factory loft, west side, 15,000 feet; one floor; every modern improvement; 2 elevators; steam heat; power; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 619-25 West 54th St.

Building on 3d Av., near 28th St., No. 405; includes store and living apartments; only one tenant to building; rent $75 per month; suitable for any line of business. Apply Bierbusse & Co., 137 East 28th St.

Corner lofts, excellent north light, 23x100, 835 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,150; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Seven-story modern building, adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent, $4,000; electric elevator; splendid light. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

A SIX-STORY AND CELLAR FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, ABOUT 25x115; WITH POSSESSION; NEAR MAIDEN LANE. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS East 80th St.; also large lofts South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Store, 284 Pearl St., corner Beekman, 30x53, and offices. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

BULKHEAD AND LOTS, 29th St., and East River, to lease. James Adam, 324 W. 18th St.

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For Exchange.—5,000 acres of coal and timber land, within two miles of direct line of railroad; this land has timber enough on it to make $2,000,000 worth of lumber; want to exchange for good farm land or city rental property. Address Neosho Valley Land and Investment Co., Le Roy, Kansas.

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NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
For Rent.—One of Stokes's cottages, Phelps Place. Apply to local agents, or James W. McCulloch, 100 William St., N. Y.

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73D ST.—BROADWAY—74TH ST.
THE LARGE NEWLY APPOINTED
RESTAURANT
ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Meals served A LA CARTE.
Music under the direction of PROFESSOR THEO. GORDOHN.
A SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER WILL BE SERVED ON SUNDAY EVENINGS FROM 6 TO 8:30 O'CLOCK—AT $1.50.
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Healthiest and Most
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We have a few choice Apartments, consisting of from 2 to 10 rooms and bath, vacant in the
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IVERMERE, HILLCREST,
And other high-class houses on the Heights. All in the vicinity of our office. All arrangements provided for your comfort. Rental ranging from $420 to $2,400.
Larkin, Donovan & Co.,
1,224 AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 120TH ST.
Telephone, 806—Morningside.
Office open Sunday.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 2 Apartments Left.
5 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS, $420 AND $480.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.
Open day or evening for inspection.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $55; one six-room, $75, and one seven-room, $85. 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 120th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, steam, hot water, &c.
Rent, $35 to $50.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1,465-1,467-1,469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 95TH STREET.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Bachelor apartments.—"Westerly," 101-107 W. 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

119, 121, 123 West 133d St.—Elegant 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply; also floor of 7 rooms, bath, private hall, steam, hot-water supply.

115-117 East 127th St.—Elegant steam-heated flats; hot-water supply; private halls; six rooms and bath; rents very reasonable.

300 West 17th St., cor. 8th Av., elegant five-room and bath apartments; hot-water supply; elevator service.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel, 103 East 29th St.

Elegant floor for business or private, from May 1; $75 per month. 20 East 33d St.

Brooklyn.

Grand Av., 633-635, Near Prospect Place.—Handy to cars; 6 and 7 room flats; all improvements; open plumbing; rents, $17 to $19; agent on premises. Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Hoboken.

Steam-heated single flat to let in Hoboken; 9 rooms; all improvements; $35. 605 Hudson St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

THE HANOVER,
2 East 15th St., corner 5th Av.
Furnished apartments to rent, consisting of parlor, bedroom, alcove, and bath; table, American plan, private service if desired; telephone service in apartments. D. P. HATHAWAY.

Apartments Wanted.

Apartment wanted, or part of house, with refined family, about seven rooms, say $50, by mother, daughter, and husband; careful and desirable tenants; no pets; references exchanged. F. R., Box 175 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Modern 3-sty. high stoop dwelling; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; Schermerhorn Block, E. 68th and 69th Sts.; rents, $800, $900, and $1,100. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 307 West 136th St.; rent, $900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let.—3-story, high-stoop, brownstone private residence, 316 East 120th St. Thos. Crawford, 182 East 122d St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

SIXTEEN ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, $3,800 TO $5,500, PLOTS 50x100 FEET; $500 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT PURCHASER. HERE IS WHAT IT COSTS TO CARRY AND PAY FOR A $3,800 HOUSE:—

$2,200 MORTGAGE, 5% INTEREST	$110
$1,100 SECOND MORTGAGE, PAYABLE $12.50 MONTHLY	150
INTEREST ON SAME, (AVERAGE)	33
TAXES, WATER AND INSURANCE	50
TOTAL	$343

OR LESS THAN $29 PER MONTH, OF WHICH $150 EACH YEAR IS APPLIED TO PRINCIPAL. AFTER $1,100 HAS BEEN PAID THE BALANCE CAN REMAIN PERMANENTLY ON INTEREST, OR CAN BE REDUCED AS DESIRED.

BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, COMFORTABLE CARS, NO CROWDING, TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING; COMMUTATION $5.50 MONTHLY; TROLLEYS. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,
BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.
Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

A bargain taken in trade cost $6,000, will sell for $4,800; 12-room house with all improvements, on plot 50x100; smaller house at $4,000, 8 rooms and improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Builder, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, Flushing, L. I.

$1,900 will buy cottage and 60 feet of ground on the main street, near depot; bargain to quick purchaser. Haven & Hays, Woodhaven Junction, L. I.

Referees' Notices.

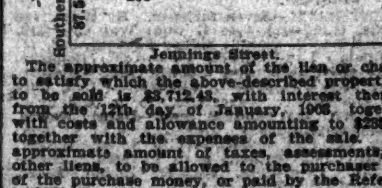
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IONE H. PERRY, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE C. RICE, James P. Rice, William T. Hookey, Emma Tester, and "John" Maxwell, the Christian name of the defendant Maxwell being fictitious, and his true name being to plaintiff unknown. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Bronx Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, distant eighty-seven feet five inches (87 ft. 5 in.) northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Jennings Street; running thence easterly, parallel with Jennings Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly parallel with Southern Boulevard eighteen feet and nine inches, (18 ft. 9 in.;) thence westerly, parallel to Jennings Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, eighteen feet and nine inches (18 ft. 9 in) to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Feb. 5th, 1903.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2,384 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,712.43, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $235.88, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $352 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of February, 1903.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
f9-2aw3wM&F

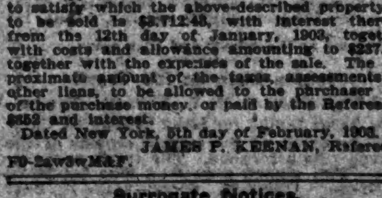
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IONE H. PERRY, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE C. RICE, James P. Rice, William T. Hookey, George Street, George Dixon, and Emma Tester, Defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Bronx Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, distant one hundred and six feet and two inches (106 ft. 2 in.) northerly from a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Jennings Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Jennings Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly, parallel with Southern Boulevard, eighteen feet and nine inches, (18 ft. 9 in.;) thence westerly, parallel to Jennings Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard eighteen feet and nine inches (18 ft. 9 in.) to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Feb. 5th, 1903.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2,386 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,712.43, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $237.88, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $352 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of February, 1903.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
f9-2aw3wM&F

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM RINALDO, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. DRESSEL and others, defendants.

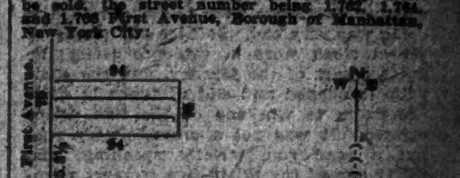
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of First Avenue, distant seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-first Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-first Street ninety-four feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-first Street ninety-four feet to the easterly line of First Avenue, at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 1,762, 1,764, and 1,766 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,913.75, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $258.51, with interest from Jan. 24, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,000.00 and interest. The above premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, one of $19,000, covering premises 1,762 First Avenue, together with interest thereon from Nov. 1st, 1901; one of $19,000, covering premises 1,764 First Avenue, together with interest from May 1st, 1902, and another of $19,000, on premises 1,766 First Avenue, with interest from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
ja30-2aw3wF&Tu-fe24

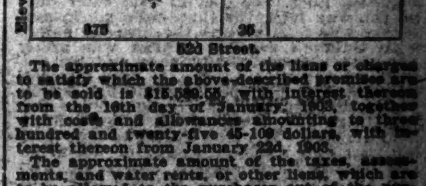
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, Plaintiff, against MARY V. JENNINGS and ALICE J. BEVAN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1903, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 24th of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly on a line parallel with said Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Fifty-second Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold as above described, the street number being 531 West 52d Street:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $15,580.55, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and twenty-five 45-100 dollars, with interest thereon from January 22d, 1903.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $787.75, with interest.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 25th, 1903, at the same hour and place.

Dated, New York, February 18th, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

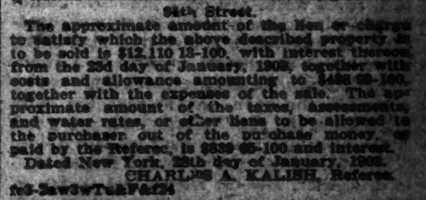
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES R. CHRISTY, as surviving Trustee of Elizabeth A. Chapin, &c., plaintiff, against HARRIET J. PENTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, with the buildings thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, distant two hundred sixty-seven (267) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Ninety-fourth Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue, and thence running northerly and parallel with said Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Ninety-fourth Street seventeen (17) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.
EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 153 West 94th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,110 12-100, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $468 03-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $839 65-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 29th day of January, 1903.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.
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Surrogate Notices.

HEERWAGEN, EDWARD C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD C. HEERWAGEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1903.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1903. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, WILLIAM KOTHE, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, (Manhattan.)
fe17-law-6m-Tu

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York.

PATTERSON, MAGDALENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAGDALENA PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 618 West 46th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1903. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, HENRY GRUNEWALD, executors.
fe17-law-6m-Tu

AUZE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Meta D. Huger, Hampton Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, Mary S. Brown, James S. Deas, Adele Fontaigne, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel E. Huger, William E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Meta Deas Huger, Serena D. Murphy, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET AUZE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1903, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Serena D. Murphy and Meta D. Huger, as executrices of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 8th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja13-law6wTu

Referees' Notices.

NOS. 153 AND 155 CHERRY STREET AND NO. 134 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FRIEDMAN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 27th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain dwelling house and lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Cherry Street, and formerly known and distinguished by the Number 175 Cherry Street, now known and distinguished by the Street Number 153 Cherry Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cherry Street distant ninety-one feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Cherry Street and Market Slip, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Slip sixty feet; thence westerly parallel with Cherry Street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Market Slip sixty feet, to the southerly side of Cherry Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Cherry Street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Cherry Street, formerly known and distinguished by the Number 174 Cherry Street, and now known and distinguished by the Street Number 155 Cherry Street, bounded northerly in front by Cherry Street aforesaid, easterly by a lot formerly known as Number 176 Cherry Street, and now known as Number 157 Cherry Street; southerly in the rear by a vacant lot, and westerly by a lot formerly known as 172 Cherry Street, and now known as 153 Cherry Street, said lot being twenty feet in width in front and rear and sixty feet in length on each side.

PARCEL NO. 2.

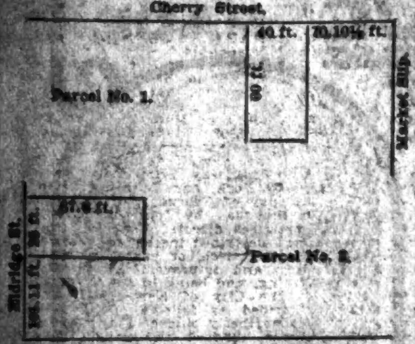
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of the estate of James Delancey, Esq., made by Evert Bancker, City Surveyor, as Lot Number Seven hundred and eighty-two, bounded westerly in front by Eldridge Street, easterly in the rear by Lot Number Eight hundred and one on said map; northerly on one side by Lot Number Seven hundred and eighty-three, and southerly on the other side by Lot Number Seven hundred and eighty-one, containing in breadth in front and rear each twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side eighty-seven feet six inches, be the same more or less, now known by the Street Number One hundred and thirty-four Eldridge Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1903.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following are diagrams of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,807.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $457.49.

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on Parcel No. 1 amount to the sum of $10,362.43, and the approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on Parcel No. 2 amount to the sum of $18,191.11.

OTTO HORWITZ, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

f6-2awSwF&Tu&27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DELPHINE APTISDEL against MORRIS NEUFELD and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date January 26, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

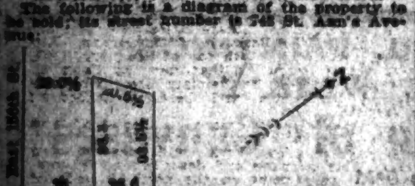
All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and lying in the block designated on the Land Map of the City of New York as Block 2,360, in Section 9, and further bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue distant 26 feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue with the northerly side of East 156th Street; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall 98 feet 3 inches to a point distant 26 feet and one-half an inch northerly from the northerly side of East 156th Street, when measured on a line drawn at right angles thereto; thence northerly along a line drawn at right angles to East 156th Street 20 feet five and one-half inches; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall 98 feet five and one-half inches to the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue at a point thereon distant 26 feet 5 inches northerly from the place of beginning, when measured along the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of St. Ann's Avenue 20 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 31, 1903.

TERENCE J. McMANUS, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 743 St. Ann's Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,155.16, with interest thereon from January 17, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $384.29, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $518.73 and interest.—Dated New York, January 31, 1903.

TERENCE J. McMANUS, Referee.

f3-2awSwTu&F&24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—STEPHEN DUNGAN, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN SIRE and ALBERT I. SIRE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

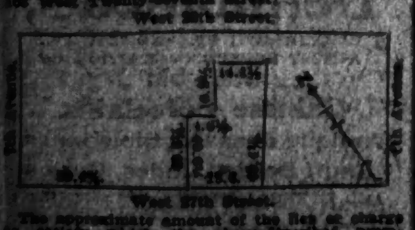
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant fifty-nine (59) feet four and three-quarter (4¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the easterly side or line of the Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue forty feet and six and one-quarter inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Twenty-seventh Street four feet and one-half inches; thence again northerly and parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue ten feet and eight and one-half inches; thence easterly and again parallel or nearly so with Twenty-seventh Street fourteen feet and one and one-half inches to the centre of a party wall; thence southerly and again parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and through a party wall forty-nine feet and four and one-half inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 165 West Twenty-seventh Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $7,725.00, with interest thereon from the 2d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $[illegible], with interest from the 22d day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, water rents or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $[illegible] and interest.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

f3-2awSwM&F&24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM RINALDO, plaintiff, against GEORGE ADAM MAGORINSKY, REPUBLIC SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

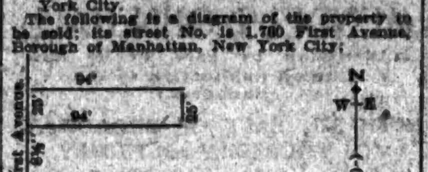
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of First Avenue, distant 50 feet 8½ inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 91st Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue 25 feet to the centre of a party wall; thence easterly parallel with 91st Street, and part of the way through said party wall, 94 feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 25 feet; and thence westerly again parallel with 91st Street, 94 feet to the easterly line of First Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1903.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street No. is 1,780 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $942.75, with interest thereon from the 16th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $159.18, with interest from Feb. 18, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $835.25 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, 18th day of February, 1903.

J. ALEXANDER STITT, Referee.

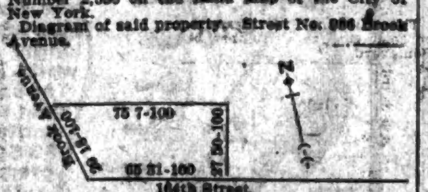
f21-2awSwTu&S&mh18.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JANE E. OOTHOUT, plaintiff, against LENA HOGENCAMP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the easterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, sixty-five (65) feet and thirty-one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of lot No. 18 on map entitled "Map of the Village of Morrisania," &c., made by Andrew Findlay August 10th, 1848; thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and along the westerly line of Lot Number Eighteen aforesaid twenty-seven (27) feet and fifty hundredths of a foot to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence westerly parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five (75) feet and seven hundredths of a foot, to the easterly side of Brook Avenue aforesaid, and thence southerly along the easterly side or line of Brook Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and eighteen hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning. Being a portion of the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by Matthew Coogan and wife by deed dated February 2, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 3, 1897, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 9, Liber 21, Page 465, and indexed under Block Number 2,380 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 566 Brook Avenue.



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $12,622 25-100, with interest thereon from January 23d, 1903, expenses of action $200 17-100, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1903, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $353 64-100 and interest.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1903.

CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f8-2awSwTh&M&fe26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES H. CASSIDY et al., defendants.

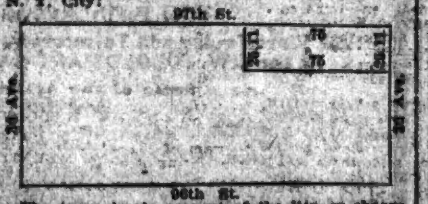
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and 2d Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street, 75 feet; thence southerly parallel with 2d Avenue, 25 feet 11 inches; thence easterly parallel with 97th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, 75 feet to the westerly side of 2d Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of 2d Avenue, 25 feet 11 inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 7, 1903.

T. LLOYD HOLLISTER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Ave., N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,948.16, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $[illegible], together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $560.86 and interest.—Dated New York, 7th day of February, 1903.

T. LLOYD HOLLISTER, Referee.

f9-2awSwM&F&mh3

NO. 40 WEST 133RD STREET, BOROUGH OF Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against JOHN F. O'BRIEN, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows:

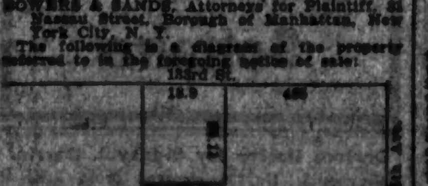
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, distant five hundred and three (503) feet nine (9) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Fifth Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence easterly and along said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; and thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 12th, 1903.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,044.[illegible], and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $[illegible].

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

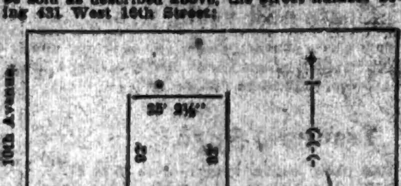
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 400 (four hundred) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,757.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $512.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 27th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 17, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 10, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 24, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 17, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

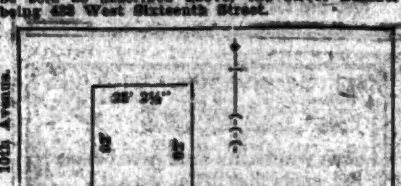
All that certain place or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1836 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,757.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $345.30, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3rd, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 27th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 17, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 10, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 24, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 17, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD A. PRICE, as executor, and CAROLINE M. BUTTERFIELD, as executrix, &c., plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. GILBERT, FRANK W. GILBERT, HENRIETTA GEISSMAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

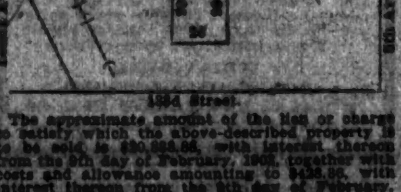
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the easterly side thereof, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on that adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street twenty-six feet to the point or place of beginning, said property being now known as No. 24 West 134th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

JAS. W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 165 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 24 West 134th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $30,[illegible], with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $436.80, with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $457.48 and interest.

Dated New York, 14th day of February, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

f18-2awSwM&Tu&mh10

Last year The New York Times carried 5,500,000 lines of advertising.

Auction Sales.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY (Tuesday), February 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At the Casino Auction Rooms, Broadway and 39th St.

BY ORDER OF OWNER.

The entire contents of magnificent residence, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of in part very fine old carved four post Bedstead and Bedroom Suite, complete.

Mahogany hall and claw foot Dining Room Suite, complete; heavy Brass Beds and Bedding; massive carved Flemish oak Tables.

Chippendale inlaid Parlor and Library Furniture; magnificent Cut Glass, massive Chandelier and Gas Fixtures, mantel and pier mirrors, Grand Piano, inlaid pearl Library Screen, fine Old English and French Pottery and Cut Glass, Sheffield Plate.

Oil Paintings and Engravings.

Hand-made imported Lace Curtains and high art Embroideries; Table and Bed Spreads and silk table Centrepieces, real Renaissance Centrepieces.

Bronzes and Bric-a-Brac.

Carpets and Oriental Rugs.

Effects from servants' quarters, and everything contained in a well equipped home.

"What is Home without a Piano?" —Wise.

An Important Piano Sale at the Wise Piano Warerooms, 19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.,

Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer, will sell at AUCTION This (Tuesday) Ev'g, Feb. 24, at 8:15 o'clock promptly,

30 High Grade Pianos, slightly used, MADE BY STEINWAY & SONS, KRANICH & BACH, WEBER, CHICKERING, EVERETT, FRANCIS BACON, LINDMAN, MEHLIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

Also 25 New Upright Pianos, fully guaranteed by prominent manufacturers, and

Steinway Baby Grand, in superb condition.

EXHIBITION

Pianos on view To-day, Tuesday, 9 A. M., until time of sale.

Weisberg & Gottlieb, auctioneers, sell daily, noon and evening, 168 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 353 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

For Sale.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS, LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second-hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

GENERAL

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

239 Broadway, Park Place. Tel. 1,375 Cort. Machines RENTED by day, week or month.

Centre Gas Fixture Co., 139 Centre St.—Chandeliers for churches, business, or private houses, new, second-hand, and to order, at your own price. Gas engines, machinery, gas pumps, bric-a-brac.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2240 Frank.

TYPEWRITERS, SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 290 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5060 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

For Sale.—Hydraulic elevator machine, pump, and tanks; may be seen running. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 5135 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Sacrifice grand upright piano, slightly used, guaranteed; also furniture of private house. 158 East 90th St.

$1.00 weekly buys the latest Edison Phonograph. Full line of latest records. 180 E. Houston St.

Dogs and Birds.

Bird Headquarters.—Canaries, Belgians, green Belgians, Manchester copples, lizard, Scotch fancy, selected goldfinches, greenfinches, bullfinches, linnet, yellow hammer, for breeding purposes. 224 8th Av.

Canine Department, New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 W. 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Sq.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1858, 105 East 8th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments. — Fine diamonds, watches guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Machinery.

Buckeye gas engines if you want best and easiest to operate. Warren H. Jeffers, 273 Canal St.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ANNIE SOLOMON, Plaintiff, against JACOB SOLOMON, Defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 28, 1903.

JULIUS G. KREMER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 3rd, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 3rd day of February, 1903.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1903.

JULIUS G. KREMER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office & Post Office Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

f10-law6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

HARRISON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 136 East 61st Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of December, 1902. ELENA CROSIER PIKE, administratrix, with the will annexed. JOSEPH H. MAHAN, attorney for administratrix, with the will annexed, No. 12 Chambers St., Manhattan, New York City.

d30-law6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

The final test of a good piano is its tone, and by this test you can prove the Waters Pianos—they have a rich, deep tone of great power and brilliancy, with a fine singing quality.

They are also very solid in construction and warranted to be durable.

Call and hear them or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-year system, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

WEBER PIANOS

Prove capital investments to purchasers.

Good Second-Hand Webers are always in demand.

We have several slightly used Webers, several shop-worn and several discontinued styles which we will offer during this week, commencing Tuesday, 24th, at prices which economical buyers will be wise to avail themselves of at once. They are in Uprights and Grands and will be sold for

CASH or on INSTALMENTS

The Weber Piano Co. Fifth Ave. & Sixteenth St., N. Y. 605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$235
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	85
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now	225
805 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	90
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,600 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO. EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1046—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST. The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Bargains.—Uprights $45, $75, $85, $95. Weber, Chickering; other good makes. Piano player $115. Apollo, rare chance. Biddle's, 6 W. 125th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1902.—Present Hon. David Leventritt, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Board of Directors of the STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMPANY, a Corporation, for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Robert M. Gignoux, William A. Gracey, and James C. Austin, a majority of the Directors of the Standard Frame and Sash Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 1st day of December, 1902, and on motion of Samuel J. Rawak, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons or corporations interested in the said Standard Frame and Sash Company show cause before Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, why said corporation should not be dissolved pursuant to law. It is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published once in each of three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed to show cause in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, in the State of New York, and also in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, the place where the principal office of said company is located.

Dated December 3d, 1902.

Enter,

DAVID LEVENTRITT, Justice Supreme Court.

f17-aw3wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY W. COLLINS and CHARLES O. HAVENS, composing the copartnership firm of D. P. COLLINS SON, assigned to Charles Rust for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles Rust, assignee of the above-named Henry W. Collins and Charles O. Havens, composing the copartnership firm of D. P. Collins Son, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then be attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of said court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said court, this 19th day of January, 1903.

[L. S.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To all creditors of Margaret W. Slosson, deceased:

Take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Surrogate of Ontario County, N. Y., for letters of administration, with the will annexed, upon her said estate, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and you and each of you are hereby required to present your claims against said estate on or before the 7th day of March, 1903, to the said Surrogate of Ontario County at his office, in Canandaigua, N. Y.—Dated Jan. 31, 1903.

WILLIAM SLOSSON.
SARAH W. SLOSSON.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.

NEW, FIREPROOF, Exclusive and Quiet.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished by the year or for short term. References required. Book and plans mailed. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Inspection invited.

UNFURNISHED.

	Per Month.
1 Room and Bath	$37.50 up.
2 Rooms and Bath	$65.00 up.
3 Rooms and Bath	$90.00 up.

FURNISHED.

	Per Month.
1 Room and Bath	$60 to $75.
2 Rooms and Bath	$75 to $125.
3 Rooms and Bath	$125 to $175.

H. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager. Telephone 4,005—38th.

HOTEL JEFFERSON

102 East 15th. Family House; reopens March 1st. Suites, $40-$200 monthly; transients, $1 daily upward.

Boarders Wanted.

A—11 East 24th St., near Madison Av.—Second floor, double and single rooms; private bath; references.

A—TABLE BOARD. 17-19-25 West 31st St.; appointments first-class. Telephone, 4255—18th.

A—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

45th St., 10 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; parlor dining room; references.

57th St., 148 West.—Entire second floor, furnished, consisting of suite two rooms, bath; board; private family.

53d St., 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience; also small, sunny, single room; good board; references.

135th St., 242, 244, 246 West.—Nicely furnished large, also small, rooms to let, with board.

A—At 485 Lexington Av., 48th St.—Large rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine; telephone.

Country Board.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

Furnished rooms and board in select private family, 16 Halsted St., East Orange, near Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R.

Furnished Rooms.

14th St., 243 West.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; also connecting suite; family or gentlemen.

22d St., 45 East.—Hall room, $4; large room, $6; large closets; permanent party preferred; references.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Handsome room; tiled bathroom attached; also hall room; excellent table; telephone; American.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character, Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV. }
44 COURT ST. } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

Advances on Salaries; no delay; confidential. KEYSTONE CREDIT CO., 21 Park Row, Room 1232.

Business Opportunities.

An established successful retail business for sale, consisting of picture frames and fixtures, stationery, toys, and artists' materials; ill health cause of selling; net profits about $2,000 yearly; price, $8,000. SLOANE & CO., 309 Columbus Av., near 74th St.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

An established business, worth $12,000 annually, desires a business associate with capital; no brokers. Only principals address R. S., Box 174 Times Office.

AUTOMOBILE Leather and Silk Coats made in any design; capital wanted. AUTOMOBILE COATS, D Box 189 Times Office.

Accounts written up, partnerships settlement, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Accountant, 270 West 23d St.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—A gold heart, with name engraved on back. Reward for return to L. Wiley, Times.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ROSENBLOOM and BENSEN DE WALTOFF, composing the firm A. ROSENBLOOM AND DE WALTOFF, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Tuesday, February 24th, 1903, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of herrings and fixtures, to be sold as follows: At No. 5 Orchard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 10:30 A. M.; at Hatches' Storage House, 402 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11:30 A. M.; at the Storage Warehouse, No. 548 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 M.; at Hermance Storage, No. 312 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 P. M., and at Gansevoort Stores, at No. 533 West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 1:15 P. M.

ALFRED B. OMMEN, Receiver.

MAURICE J. KATZ, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GAMS, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, February 24th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,303 Second Avenue, assets of above bankrupt, consisting of stock of groceries, fixtures, &c.

ROBT. C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.

HENRY LESSER, Atty. for Receiver, 320 B'way.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—J. SAMUEL JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that J. Samuel Jacobs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 10th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 9th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,548.

To the creditors of Abraham Kaplan, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Abraham Kaplan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 16, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SUDIC MARCUS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,[illegible].

Notice is hereby given that Sudic Marcus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 13, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 9, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 21, 1903.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men—City and Country.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL.

(FORMERLY RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY.) New management, increased facilities. Second half year opens Feby. 1. Gives Attention to the Individual Boy. Primary to College, Gymnasium. Excursions a feature. Address LITTLE and BEEMAN, Tel. 1380—Riverside. 2231 Broadway, 79th St.

STENOGRAPHY,

typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, &c., taught day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner West 65th St., New York.

BOYS! No More Broken Voices! Voice Culture for Speech and Song. John J. Dawson, Pd.D., 124 Lexington Av., N. Y.

Lady going abroad would sell reasonably well-established class and kindergarten, with furnishings. H., 1,364 Broadway.

Musical.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS, VOICE CULTURE, 3 East 14th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

Piano instruction! Get the best! Trial free! 63 West 22d St., Room 7. Gentleman teacher.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV. (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. (first lesson private) FREE, individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.

All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lanciers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly attend HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. WALTZ. WALTZ.

Harvard Building, 720 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts. We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide waltz, "half-time," and two-step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, any day at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally and individually in separate rooms, and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

KOCH'S DANCING ACADEMY, 81 5th Av., near 16th St.—Waltz and all the latest dances taught rapidly; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons, $1; 6 lessons, $5; waltz, two-step, lanciers, half-time guaranteed in 5 private and 4 class lessons for $5. Brooklyn branch, 1,232 Bedford Av., near Fulton.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To all persons who have failed to learn the waltz by teachers who guarantee in six private lessons, should they call at my Academy any hour after 10 A. M., will show cause of their failure free of charge; circulars. Forst, 1,536 3d Av., near 87th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av.—The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers after bargains in odd pieces less than 1-3 value. We buy, sell, exchange.

Century Dictionary Sets and other Books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Malkan, 1 William St., City.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 306 East 120th St.

Furniture and contents of flats and houses, merchandise, fixtures, and stocks bought for cash. 202 West 21st St.

Highest prices paid for contents of flats, antiques, and bric-a-brac. Dostler, 223 E. 46th St.

Employment Bureaus.

Y. M. C. A. 318 WEST 57TH ST. Furnishes reliable men for office, store, or shop. Telephone 4 Columbus.

Help Wanted—Females.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.

Remington Typewriter Co., 327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Wanted—Waitress, $20; cook, $25; laundress, $22; chambermaid and waitress, $20; nurse, $20; general houseworker, $20; cook and laundress. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Wanted—Competent waitress for excellent place; good wages; must thoroughly understand her duties. Call Tuesday, 28 West 33d St. Miss Wild.

Wanted—Competent girl for general housework; no washing; big wages; family of three. 137 West 127th St., second apartment.

Help Wanted—Males.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.

Remington Typewriter Co., 327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation return passage. Main office, 115 First St.

Wanted—Competent railroad machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to George H. Thomas, 31 Coenties Slip, one flight up.

Wanted—Hardware salesman acquainted with guns, ammunition, and fishing tackle. Hardware, Box 444, 530 6th Av.

Wanted—Experienced solicitor of neat appearance for fine new proposition; Catholic preferred. O. Hammer, 33 and 35 Barclay St.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

A successful teacher of modern languages, who has lived in Europe and knows the Continent well, wishes to travel as chaperone to one or a party for the Summer. Terms and references address Miss C. H., Times Office.

Companion, &c.—By highly recommended companion, governess; most successful French teacher, perfect German; excellent traveler, packer, sewer, desires position requiring faithfulness and ability. Mademoiselle, 108 West 64th St.

Governess.—North German; speaks French. M., 181 Hutton St., Jersey City Heights.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

Cook.—Protestant; take charge of kitchen; assist with washing; reference. M., 449 West 16th St., first floor.

Cook.—By a smart Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good reference. M. C., 320 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

Parisian dressmaker accustomed to finest work wishes some; home, out by day; willing take orders, fit at customer's residence; references. Ernestine, 367 West 35th St.

Houseworkers.

General houseworker.—Colored; good cook, laundress; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; excellent references. Martha, 313 West 59th St. Tel. 1685B Columbus.

Laundresses.

Laundress, &c.—By young Norwegian as laundress, assist chamberwork, in small private family; fine ironer on ladies' and children's fancy washdresses, underwear, and silks. Neilson, Box 112, 880 6th Av.

Laundress.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; last employer can be seen. 306 West 47th; no cards.

Nurses.

A young American lady seeks position as companion nurse to invalid lady, or as governess to young children; no objection to country; personal references. Miss Hunt, 266 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Washing.

Washing.—By a first-class washwoman to take home washing and ironing, or go out by day; best city references. Mrs. McCann, 307 West 44th St.

Washing home, rough dried, 30c. dozen; ironing, 50c., 75c.; gentlemen's washing. Tohola, 336 West 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

Butler or Valet.—By a young man; will go as footman on carriage if required; best city reference, present and past employers can be seen. Care of Jenkins, 124 East 54th St.

Butler, Valet.—Swiss; single; Protestant; care of the first floor; first-class references. Henry, 307 East 57th St.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—By German, widower (41,) no incumbrance; understands vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, boiler, furnace, horses and stock; useful. F. N., care Fraser, 609 W. 136th.

Miscellaneous.

Caretaker, &c.—As caretaker or watchman; 15 years' reference last place. Address H. F., 736 9th Av.

BUCKLIN TRIAL ADJOURNED

Mr. Jerome Charges Defendant's Counsel with Bad Faith.

Effect of Application for Change of Venue—Few of the Prominent Men Subpoenaed in Court.

After a brief argument yesterday by District Attorney Jerome the trial of David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, whose case was on the calendar of Justice Herrick, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, was adjourned until March 9.

The adjournment was due to the stay granted by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday. Bucklin's counsel went before the Justice and gave notice of their intention to make application for a change of venue, on the ground that feeling in this community was so wrought up against Bucklin and his employer, Mr. Canfield, as to preclude a possibility of a fair trial. Whether the case will be brought to trial in this city at all will depend upon the decision on the motion, argument on which has been set down for March 3.

Reginald Vanderbilt was not in court, and of other men of prominence said to have been subpoenaed only four responded. The absence of the others was a fact on which District Attorney Jerome declined to make any comment. When court was convened, however, Mr. Jerome made an address, in which he charged Bucklin's counsel with bad faith, and declared as his belief that their action had been inspired by a desire on their part to give the unwilling witnesses for the prosecution an opportunity to get out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Jerome informed Justice Herrick that the papers in the stay of proceedings had been served on him so late on Saturday as to make it impossible for him to go before another Judge and have any action taken in regard to the matter. He pointed out that the stay was such a broad one that it practically put a stop not only to the trial proper, but to any proceedings bearing any relation to it.

"Your Honor will recollect," said Mr. Jerome, "that when this case was first placed on the calendar and the day fixed for trial application was made for adjournment on the ground that counsel for the defense was engaged in another case. When the case was called a second time counsel said he was not prepared to go on, and asked for two weeks more, which was granted. When the date for trial was again set for to-day nothing was said by the counsel for the defense about asking for a stay pending argument on a motion for change of venue.

"It would have been better faith to the court if counsel had indicated their plan then, it seems to me. On Saturday afternoon a stay was obtained from Justice MacLean too late for the District Attorney to have it amended in any way. I do not wish to say anything disrespectful to Justice MacLean, but I do not think that his action should be allowed to give an opportunity to the witnesses in this case to get out of the jurisdiction of the court. I will therefore ask your Honor to hold this case over for a while, so that the witnesses may be resubpoenaed. Some of them are here, and some are absent."

The witnesses who were in court were Jacob M. Field, a Wall Street broker; Edward Wasserman, W. A. H. Stafford, the manufacturer, and Mr. Evans, cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, where Canfield kept an account. They were resubpoenaed.

Mr. Wasserman was much disturbed when he was served. He was ready to sail for Europe when originally subpoenaed. He said he had an important engagement in Europe, and wanted to leave at once. He offered to make an affidavit and return whenever wanted, but was told that he must stay.

Mr. Stafford also wanted to be relieved from the necessity of remaining subject to the subpoena. He has a son seriously ill at Palm Beach, Fla., and is anxious to hasten to his bedside. He said he was determined to have some arrangement made whereby he could do so.

Mr. Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Sandford, would not say a word regarding the Bucklin case, nor would they answer the questions which everybody has been asking for a week: "What has become of Mr. Jerome's threat, made in open court, to have attachments issued and indictments found against the recalcitrant witnesses, including Reginald Vanderbilt, who have disregarded their subpoenas?"

Should the application for change of venue be granted the subpoenas already served would be vitiated, and Mr. Jerome in all probability would have hard work to get his witnesses together.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WAX FILMS.

Prof. Scripture Tells Scientists of Progress in Using Microscopic Gold for Phonographs.

The first joint meeting of the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association and the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences was held yesterday at the Museum of Natural History. There were two sessions—one being held late in the afternoon and the other at night. E. L. Thorndike presided at both meetings, and the speakers at the afternoon session, which was called to order at 5 o'clock, were Prof. E. W. Scripture, Dr. J. H. Blair, and Prof. E. J. Lough.

Discussing "Phonetic Surveys," by means of which the various dialects of the natives of France, Germany, Austria, and India have been collected and phonograph records of the tribal languages of the Indians of the United States gathered, Prof. Scripture told of the progress made during the past year in the manufacture of lasting molds from records by means of a microscopic film of gold which takes up copper in an electroplating bath. In this mold he said records of harder and more durable material than wax can be cast. The mold is indestructible, and records made from it can be preserved for all time.

Dr. Blair read a paper on "Correlations in School Children." Prof. J. E. Lough told of the apparent motion in stereoscopic vision. At the night session Prof. Robert MacDougall described an experiment in facial vision; Prof. E. H. Sneath read notes on the recent Washington meeting; Prof. J. McKeen Cattell spoke on grades for mental traits, and William Harper Davis made a preliminary report of 100 men of science.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Substitute Bill Prepared by Nurses' Association—Higher Standard Desired—Miss Delano's Explanation.

Miss Jane Delano, who has charge of the nurses in Bellevue Hospital and is Superintendent of the Mills Training School, announced yesterday in behalf of the New York State Nurses' Association that she had forwarded to Albany, for presentation in the Legislature, a bill that proposes to elevate the standard of nurses and thereby be instrumental in preventing abuses similar to those that have been reported from hospitals in the State. The bill was introduced last evening by Assemblyman Armstrong of Rochester. It has this title: "A Bill for the Registration of Nurses of New York State." The first section is as follows:

Any resident of the State of New York, being over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital giving a course of at least two years, and registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and who shall have received from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, a certificate of his or her qualifications to practice as a registered nurse, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and no other person shall assume such a title, or use the abbreviation "R. N." or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the same is such a registered nurse.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York are to appoint annually a board of five examiners, to be selected from at least ten nominees of the New York State Nurses' Association, and they may revoke any certificate for sufficient cause after a hearing. On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, the Regents may waive the examination of "any persons possessing the qualifications mentioned in Section 1, who shall have been graduated before, or who are in training" at the time of the passage of the act and and shall apply for a certificate within three years after the passage of the act.

Some of the reasons given for the passage of the bill are: To secure a distinction between a throughly hospital-trained nurse and a natural nurse or one partially trained; to furnish definite assurance that a nurse, summoned often in an emergency, possesses the qualifications the occasion may exact; to protect the nurse who has undergone a long course of training from competition with lower standards of training.

Speaking of the bill yesterday, Miss Delano said:

"It is in line with the registration of physicians and the licensure of druggists. It is believed to be a great step in advance, affording protection to the public that is without proper guarantee at present. It will give confidence to the physicians and to the patient and will give dignity to the nurse somewhat in proportion to her responsibilities.

"The bill is intended to displace one now before the Assembly at Albany, which provides for the registration of nurses upon affidavits and certificates. One of the principal reasons for our advocacy of this measure is to prevent nurses who, perhaps, have been discharged for inefficiency or other reasons going to hospitals and representing themselves as trained nurses."

ROBBERIES IN TWO WEST SIDE HOTELS.

Bellboy and His Companion Arrested and Jewelry Valued at $3,400 Recovered—Young Prisoner's Story.

Having arrested Louis Messier, eighteen years of age, a bellboy in the Hotel Hargrave, at 112 West Seventy-second Street, early yesterday morning, and accused him of robberies in the hotel and the Hotel Hubert, at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, two police detectives believe they have captured a member of a gang of hotel thieves. John Cullen, twenty-two years of age, who described himself as a telephone operator, was arrested with Messier in the latter's rooms at 248 West Forty-fifth Street. The detectives said that they recovered jewelry valued at $3,400. In the West Side Court Messier and Cullen were held for examination to-day.

Messier told Magistrate Breen that he was guilty, and said that he was ready to pay the penalty. His father, it was said, is the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at Lafayette and Ward Streets, Salem, Mass. Messier said that Cullen was not connected with the robberies, and declared that he had been operating alone. The detectives expect to arrst another young man soon.

Manager Thomas Phelan of the Hubert Hotel told Capt. Langan on Jan. 20 that Frederick Ely and Mrs. Edward Long had been robbed of jewelry and trinkets valued at $2,400, and that after the robbery he had missed Messier, who was a bellboy in the hotel. Detectives Price and Collins of the Central Office located the bellboy in his rooms on Sunday and got from Magistrate Breen a warrant for arrest.

The detectives went to the bellboy's rooms yesterday, but Detectives Douglas and Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station had preceded them and had arrested Messier and his companion, Cullen. Douglas and Coleman had been called to the Hotel Hargrave at midnight to investigate the robbery of George H. Pursur, who complained that jewelry to the amount of $1,000 had been stolen from his room while he was at supper with his wife. Suspicions were directed to Messier.

Douglas and Coleman went to the bellboy's home, and when he entered the house at about 3 o'clock in the morning they followed him up stairs and arrested him. Cullen was in bed. Some of the jewelry described by Mr. Pursur was found in a drawer. The detectives said that the prisoner had other articles in his pockets, and that the jewelry, or the equivalent in pawn tickets, taken from the guests of the Hotel Hubert was recovered also.

Young Messier, it was said, is a graduate of a Montreal college, and he always presented good recommendations. Cullen had two baggage checks of the Reform Club and a star-shaped badge with the words "International Detective Agency" on it. He and Messier gave the Reform Club as one of their references in applying for employment. In Messier's rooms were found many letters of recommendation from hotels and clubs in the city, referring evidently to Messier and Cullen.

Two new complainants, who have lost nearly a thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, have presented themselves, according to the police. The detectives are investigating the cases.

RESIDENCE AND TAXATION.

To be Enrolled on Tax and Voting Lists Elsewhere Does Not Relieve Liability Here.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision involving questions of taxation. In an opinion handed down yesterday in the case of the Tax Commissioners against Spencer, he holds that no man has the power to escape taxation by going to another town or State and there having his name placed on the tax lists and the voting lists. In such cases the liability for taxation in this city remains unaltered.

The action in question was against Charles G. and William Spencer, personally and as Trustees of the estate of Lorillard Spencer. Walcott G. Lane, as a Trustee, is involved also, and it is in his specific case that the question of residence is brought out. According to Justice O'Gorman, neither of the Spencers is a resident of the State, Charles G. Spencer having traveled abroad for many years and not having been in this city for more than four years. William Spencer he holds to have a permanent residence in Paris, where he has lived for a long time. He has been in this country but twice in twelve years.

As to the estate of Lorillard Spencer, however, the Justice says there is no doubt but that he was a resident of the State and that the courts here have control of the estate. Lane, the Justice declares, lives with his family in this city and practices law here, although having a pretended resident in Lyme, Conn. This fact, however, the Justice declares to have no effect on the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. With the exception of occasional visits to Lyme, to see his mother and to vote, the Justice says that Lane lives here.

"These occasional visits do not establish a residence," says the Justice, "nor does the placing of his name on the poll or the tax lists there alter the situation."

The Justice states that Lane has removed securities to the State of New Jersey, but declares them still to be under his control, and that, therefore, the conduct of Lane is not in good faith.

After reviewing the facts the decision is that the individual assessments against Charles G. and William Spencer be canceled, but that the estate assessment against Lane, as Trustee, be sustained.

OFFICERS' BILLIARD TABLES.

Articles Can Be Taken to the Philippines Without Cost of Transportation.

Secretary of War Root has ruled that officers of the army, when ordered to duty in the Philippines hereafter, may take their pool and billiard tables, if they so desire. The subject was brought to the attention of the department by the officers of the Twelfth Cavalry, who own several tables.

Mr. Root decided that it was perfectly proper for the officers to take their tables, and it was ordered that the tables be transported to the Philippines. It was pointed out by Lieut. Col. Ennis, Assistant Adjutant General, that under a strict interpretation of the contracts in force the railroads could refuse to carry the tables as baggage. It was then ordered that, if such be the case, the Quartermaster's Department provide other transportation.

The Secretary's ruling has pleased the officers, as the understanding is that good pool and billiard tables are curiosities in the Philippines.

THOUSANDS OF BABY FISH.

Crowds Watch the Work of the New Hatchery at the Aquarium.

More than 8,000 persons visited the Aquarium yesterday and watched the big hatchery that Mr. Spencer now has in full operation do its work of propagation. There are now in the tanks, around the edge of the big northern pool, where the hatchery is placed, about 85,000 young fish, and 90 per cent. of them are expected to live.

Recently the United States Fish Commissioner sent to the Aquarium 275,000 whitefish eggs, and of the 85,000 eggs already hatched 20,000 belong to that species. There are also hatched about 18,000 rainbow trout and 2,000 tiny brown trout, not to mention a big family of sculpins. Mr. Spencer said yesterday that the hatchery was a great success. Of the fish already hatched the loss so far has been less than 3 per cent.

LIGHT IN OLD DUNGEONS

Workmen Reach Bottom Cells in the Vanishing Hall of Records.

Sunshine for the First Time in Nearly a Century and a Half Strikes Their Interiors.

Workmen engaged in tearing down the Hall of Records yesterday began to pry away the bricks of the first floor. Soon after noon on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday the dungeons where Revolutionary patriots had suffered were unsealed, and for the first time in nearly a century and a half the rays of sunshine burst into the gloomy vaults, lighting up the holes in which nothing was ever known except suffering and despair. By to-day the entire tier of six among the gloomiest prison places in existence will be laid open to the free air. The doorways connecting the dungeons in years gone by were closed with heavy doors of oak, which swung from ponderous lintels of the same wood. All of those doors have disappeared, but the lintels still remain, firmly imbedded in the partition walls, and they will be carefully preserved.

About 147 years ago the officials of New York, then a thriving British town of 11,000 inhabitants, concluded to erect a prison of an ornate and enduring kind. So there was built at the very northernmost limits of the city the structure now being razed. It was constructed of brick brought from England and marble from the quarries at Haddam, Vt. It was a splendid building, placed alongside the Boston High Road, where visitors might see that the citizens of New York took good care of her evildoers, including those who got into debt. It was known for many years as the "debtors' gaol," although there were deeper offenders there, and a hook in the wall on the first floor served to hold the rope at executions.

Beneath the marble floors were the dungeons just uncovered, with bare brick walls three feet thick. Four of these cells were fitted with an opening at the top, far above the prisoner's head, about 12 by 36 inches in size. The two central cells, one on either side of the building, were made without any opening at all except for the great oaken doors that swung into the dark corridor. None of the famous dungeons of Rome, of Venice, or of Chalion was more gloomy than these black holes, but the stories they could tell nearly all have been forgotten, save that of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, who was shut in one of these underground tombs, whence, it is said, he endeavored to dig his way to freedom.

It was after the Declaration of Independence and the battle of Long Island that the old "debtors' gaol" was changed into a British prison. The jail was capable of holding 816 prisoners, the old records say, and that number was contained within its walls for many months. Provost Marshal William Cunningham was in charge, and so intense was his hatred of the patriots that he stopped at nothing in the torture of those in his charge. It is believed that Nathan Hale was a prisoner in one of the dungeons for a brief period between his capture on the night of Sept. 21, 1776, and his execution the next day.

After the war the structure was used as a city prison until 1830, when it was refitted and partly rebuilt, and then used as municipal offices. From 1869 it was used as the Hall of Records.

TWO EXCITING RUNAWAYS.

Man's Collarbone Broken in Broadway Accident—Confusion in Twenty-third Street.

Two exciting runaway accidents occurred in the Tenderloin yesterday afternoon. A horse drawing a Consolidated Gas Company wagon, in charge of Michael Maher of 334 First Avenue, was frightened at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue by the puffing of an automobile, and ran away. The horse dashed westward past carriages, cars, and carts, having many narrow escapes from collisions, until in front of the Eden Musée it ran up on the sidewalk, scattering the people in every direction, and charged into the show case and sign of Mme. Casteran, manicurist, and smashed both.

Then, continuing, it demolished the showcase of the Guarantee Dental Company, and in so doing spilled several dollars' worth of gold teeth and fillings over the sidewalk. The horse swerved into the street again and ran along until it got opposite Proctor's Theatre, where it again took to the sidewalk and ran through the portico in front of the theatre, smashing several portraits of actors which were displayed there. Running through the portico, it got into the street again, and, followed by a large crowd, kept on until it reached Seventh Avenue, where it was captured by Policeman White of West Thirtieth Street, and John Harrigan of 283 Tenth Avenue.

James A. Johnston, forty years of age, a molder, of 149 Oakland Avenue, Brooklyn, was standing at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway about 1 o'clock, when a horse, frightened by an automobile, ran away and knocked him down, breaking his left collarbone. The animal ran down Broadway, missing a number of vehicles and pedestrians, and was finally caught by Policeman Mellman at Thirty-third Street.

KATE BETHON'S SUICIDE.

Mystery of the Motive for the Taking of Life—Married Man Sought for by the Police.

Kate Bethon, the daughter of a widow, of 141 Leonard Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid on Saturday night, but the particulars were not reported until yesterday. The case had been reported to the police as that of "sudden death." Miss Bethon was twenty-one years of age.

At the death of her father, about fifteen years ago, she inherited several thousand dollars, but after a while she longed to work and secured a position as a bottle labeler in Joseph Fallart's brewery. Later she became head bookkeeper, and she had charge of a large part of the business.

On Saturday she withdrew $700 from the Bushwick Savings Bank, but what she intended to do with the money is not known. She went to the brewery office and remained there until nearly 6 o'clock, when she went to her home. In front of her house she was seen while talking to a man who was formerly employed in the brewery.

The young woman, after entering her house, went to her room, and when she was called half an hour later there was no response. Her mother and aged grandmother went to her room and found her on her bed, with a bottle that had contained carbolic acid in her hand. She was insensible, and she died before the arrival of Dr. Emil Frey. In her trunk was found the $700 she had withdrawn from the bank and also a note addressed to the bank. It read:

Please pay to bearer, my mother, the balance of my money when she presents the book.

Nothing was found that would indicate a motive for the suicide. The police sought for the man with whom the young woman was last seen talking. He was not found. His wife said that she had not seen him since Saturday night. Coroner Williams and the police believe that he may be able to throw some light on the woman's death. It was said that she had been worried for several weeks.

WIDOW ROBBED BY HER SON.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy Climbed a Fire Escape and Ransacked Rooms.

Charles Leyendecker, the sixteen-year-old son of Mrs. Catherine Leyendecker, a widow of 208 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, was sent to the Catholic Protectory by Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday, his mother having made a complaint. The boy was arrested on Sunday night on the charge of burglary.

During his mother's absence he went up the fire-escape to the third story, forced open a window and ransacked his mother's rooms, securing a tin box that contained a gold watch and some money.

Mrs. Leyendecker reported the robbery to Capt. Gans, in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. The Captain suspected the woman's son, but Mrs. Leyendecker did not. When the boy was found late at night at Myrtle and Knickerbocker Avenues, he had his mother's property, and he told the police that he went up the fire-escape in order "to throw his mother off the scent."

OLD SWEETHEARTS REUNITED.

After Half a Century's Interruption, a Romance Begun in France Is Continued in America.

Both gray haired and more than sixty years old, Mme. Elise Lagouts of Paris and Charles Jaeger of 261 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, who were boy and girl sweethearts, met in the saloon of the French liner Champagne last night, when the ship arrived, and renewed their troth of half a century ago. Their parents were near neighbors in France, where they were born and spent their childhood. Their boy and girl affection was ardent, but they separated when Jaeger went to Paris to seek his fortune. Before he had made it he heard that the girl had married. He then married and raised a family. When his wife died he came to this country. That was nine years ago.

Last year he returned to Paris to revisit the old scenes. There he learned that his old sweetheart was a widow and that she was a matron in an infant hospital in the French capital. He sought her out and they met for the first time in many years. No word of love passed between them, but upon his return Jaeger wrote to Mme. Lagouts, asking her to marry him. Her answer was satisfactory, and he sent her passage money.

The story as told by the woman was so unusual, however, that the immigration officials refused to let her land until Jaeger had appeared. His answers soon convinced them of the sincerity of the couple, and they were permitted to leave, arm in arm, inviting the Government agents to attend the wedding.

Lad's Robberies in Richmond Hill.

Lack of pocket money was the curious excuse given by Sidney Foster, nineteen years of age, of Richmond Hill, L. I., for committing burglaries in the houses of his friends when arraigned before Magistrate Healy at Far Rockaway yesterday. He was arrested on Sunday night in the home of F. H. Woodruff, at 288 Jefferson Avenue, Richmond Hill. The lad had associated with a fast set. He said that he first entered the home of George Weston, whose sons were his chums for many years, and afterward went to the parsonage of the Union Congregational Church. Four other residences were entered.

Divorce Decree for Sidney I. Darrin.

Sidney I. Darrin secured from Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce from Maude E. Darrin. The wife is a daughter of the late Police Captain Curran of Brooklyn. Darrin is twenty-four years of age and the defendant is two years younger. They were married in 1897.

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Free illustrated books about the California tour.
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Suits, $12.50.
1000 blue and black serges and cheviots; mostly light weight—were $15 to $28.
1900 fancy mixtures, winter weight—were $10 to $25.
1200 fancy mixtures, spring weight—were $16 to $28.
Coats and vests, $10.
1100 blue and black serges and cheviots, mostly light weight—single and double-breasted sack coats—were $11.50 to $22.50.
Trousers, $3.50.
3000 pairs, winter weight—were $5 to $7.
Winter overcoats, $12.50.
1000, mostly friezes—were $16 to $30.
Vests, $1.
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Similar goods in young men's sizes—32–34 inch chest.
Suits, $10.
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A CHOICE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAINS, JADES, SNUFF BOTTLES, JAPANESE LACQUERS, METAL WORK, IVORY CARVINGS AND OTHER RARE OBJECTS,
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To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
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The Sales Will be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
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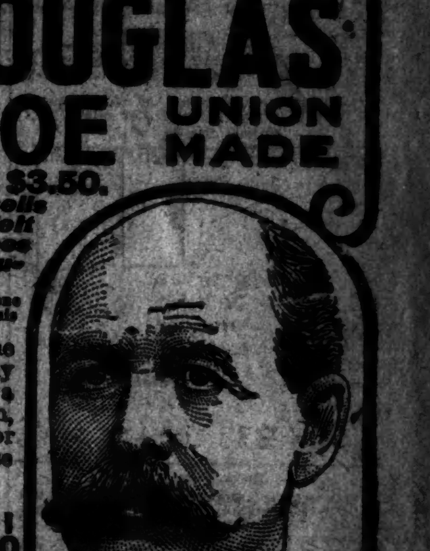
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1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21
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A gain of $2,820,456.79 in Four Years.
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Made of Heyl's Patent Calf, Imported Enamel, Vici Kid, Box Calf and Wax Calf, in Button, Lace and Dress Congress.
Also 147 other styles and shapes in all kinds of leather.
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The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.
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